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ABSTRACT

The Greater Kansas City Community Foundation conducted a formal, comprehensive needs assessment designed to address what the Hispanic community sees as its important needs. Data were gathered by surveying 100 residents of Hispanic neighborhoods, 53 Hispanic and non-Hispanic community leaders city-wide, and 28 heads of agencies located in the Hispanic areas. Three separate but interrelated survey instruments were used. The resident survey questionnaire was available in Spanish, and many interviewers were bilingual. Information from the surveys was computer tabulated. Findings and recommendations for improvement are organized into the following broad areas: (1) Hispanics in Kansas City: Demographics and Perspectives; (2) Human Service Needs and Gaps; (3) Mainstream Institutions: Responsiveness and Services; (4) Public Education and Information/Mutual Understanding; (5) Hispanic Community Education and Information; and (6) Empowerment. Statistical data are displayed in 55 figures. The appendix makes up more than half the document and includes the following: (1) 1980 references. The appendix includes the following: (1) 1980 Census Tract Map; (2) Wyandotte County Neighborhood Maps; (3) Kansas City Missouri Neighborhoods Map; (4) Master Questionnaire Tabulations; (5) Resident Survey results; (6) Leader Survey results; (7) Agency Survey results; (8) a copy of the Resident Questionnaire in Spanish. (FMW)

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Report on the Greater Kansas City

HISPANIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT

With
Master Resident, Leader, and Agency Questionnaire Tabulations,
And
A Spanish Version of the Resident Questionnaire

1988

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Francisco H. Ruiz

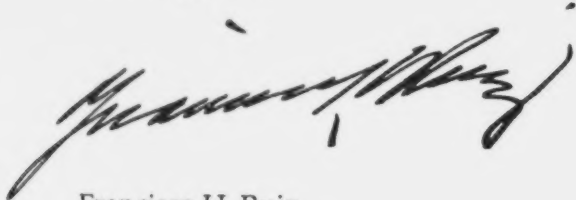
August 18, 1988

Ms. Dalene D. Bradford, Vice President, Program
The Greater Kansas City Community Foundation
127 West 10th Street, Suite 406
Kansas City, Missouri 64105

Dear Ms. Bradford:

I have the pleasure to transmit herewith the final *Report on the Greater Kansas City Hispanic Needs Assessment*. The report includes findings, conclusions, recommendations, and strategic plan, together with master resident, leader, and agency tabulations, and a Spanish version of the resident questionnaire.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Francisco H. Ruiz", written in a cursive style.

Francisco H. Ruiz
Principal Investigator

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* These four interviewers were not with the project when the interviews began, but helped complete the process.

The others were members of HOY (Hispanic Organization of Youth), a college group headed by Pablo Bastida at the time.

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The Metropolitan Community Colleges
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose

The Greater Kansas City Community Foundation initiated a formal, comprehensive needs assessment designed to address what the Hispanic community sees as its important needs.

In 1980, the Census counted 31,820 persons of Hispanic origin in the seven-county Kansas City metropolitan area. The Hispanic community represented 2.4% of the total Kansas City metropolitan area population.

In 1987, metropolitan Kansas City's Hispanic population was still concentrated in the traditional Mexican American neighborhoods of 80 years ago: Argentine, Armourdale, and Rosedale in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas; and the Westside in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. The present study included Riverview and Shawnee Heights in Kansas City, Kansas; and Coleman Highlands and Volker in Kansas City, Missouri. The sampling was by sex, age, and neighborhood, with 50 residents interviewed in each state.

In addition to the resident survey, the needs assessment included 53 Hispanic and non-Hispanic leaders across the metropolitan area; and 28 heads of agencies serving Hispanics in the target area.

Methodology

Three separate but interrelated survey instruments were used to collect the necessary information. The surveys were largely closed-ended. The questions included a number of possible responses from which to choose. Some open-ended questions were also included. A number of questions were included in all three questionnaires, but some information was obtained from only one source; for example, detailed agency information was included in the agency questionnaire. All three surveys asked for demographic data about the respondent.

The resident instrument was translated into Spanish, and many of the interviewers were bilingual. Any resident indicating a preference for being interviewed in Spanish was surveyed using the Spanish questionnaire.

The information from the questionnaires was all entered into a computer. Tabulations were provided of responses to all closed-ended questions and responses to open-ended questions were coded where possible. In addition, the anonymous narrative comments were entered into the computer bank and printed out by question.

An attempt was made to fully analyze every possible bit of information in order to give the most comprehensive picture possible about Hispanic attitudes and needs. Because it was impossible to fully discuss all responses in the narrative report, responses in the form of percentages as generated by the computer printouts have been superimposed on the survey instruments themselves to provide a complete data base of the tabulations, by respondent group, in the appendix.

Findings and Conclusions

1. Hispanics in Kansas City: Demographics and Perspectives

- a. The Hispanic population of the Kansas City metropolitan area appears somewhat better off economically than Hispanics nationally, but -- although strongly work-oriented -- is younger, less well educated, and less well off economically than the general Kansas City population.
- b. Hispanic residents, leaders, and agency officials agree that it is possible to succeed in the U.S. and still retain Hispanic traditions.
- c. The large majority of Hispanics in the Kansas City area are fluent in English, but Census and survey data both indicate that a large number of Hispanics continue to speak mostly or only Spanish at home.
- d. Hispanic residents, leaders, and agency officials express strong support for bilingual education, but they are more likely to consider it important because it contributes to educational or economic success than because it will help maintain traditions.
- e. Hispanic residents and Hispanic leaders interviewed are more likely to consider themselves "middle-of-the-road" than liberal or conservative.
- f. When asked to identify factors contributing to community problems such as high dropout and unemployment rates, resident respondents tend to identify causes related to themselves and their community, as much as or more than weaknesses within the institutions that serve them.
- g. Hispanics in Kansas City are moderately optimistic about their future prospects; many see education as a key determinant of future progress.

2. Human Service Needs and Gaps

- a. Thirteen identified agencies appear to be the primary providers of human services to Hispanics; typically, more than half their staff are bilingual, and most have majority-Hispanic client groups.
- b. There are many unmet service needs in the community, according to respondents, but perceptions of unmet service needs and community problems vary by location and respondent group.
- c. Low educational levels and high dropout rates are seen as the most important problems and education the most critical unmet need for Kansas City area Hispanics.
- d. High unemployment -- among youth and adults -- is a major community concern.
- e. Missouri residents consider youth 16-21 to be the most underserved target group in their community.
- f. Teenage pregnancy is considered a major community problem, and a very important reason for dropping out of school; services addressing this problem are inadequate.
- g. Alcohol and drug abuse are seen as very important service needs, and as contributors to the high dropout rate.

h. Health care is seen as very important, but more readily available than most other kinds of human services.

i. There seems to be a shortage of low-cost day care, with just one agency reporting infants and two reporting pre-school children as primary target groups. Only two primary service agencies, both in Missouri, provide day care. However, day care is not identified as a major unmet need by residents.

j. Rehabilitation and in-home services for the handicapped and chronically ill appear very limited.

k. A large number of agencies are now providing services to the elderly, but additional service capacity is needed.

l. Both emergency shelter and long-term housing are major community concerns.

m. Residents interviewed consider emergency food to be among the most important community services.

n. Limited mental health services are available; no primary service agency in Kansas offers such services, and the two in Missouri serve geographically limited target areas.

o. Agencies report inadequate resources to provide immigration-related services.

p. Residents, leaders, and agency officials consider AIDS and domestic violence to be less serious concerns than other community problems, and Hispanic leaders and agency officials seem to consider both less serious problems than do non-Hispanics.

q. Nursing home/long-term care is not available from any primary service agency; it is considered a very important service by nearly two-thirds of residents.

r. Program data indicate single-parent families, women, elderly living with children, and veterans are least likely to be targeted for services; no primary service agency identified single-parent households as a primary target group, and the others are a primary target group for only one agency each.

3. Mainstream Institutions: Responsiveness and Services

a. Many mainstream institutions are perceived by Kansas City Hispanics to be not very responsive to Hispanic needs.

b. Hispanics consider some public services inadequate.

c. Discrimination is a serious concern, but is considered less important than some other factors in contributing to problems such as high unemployment and high dropout rates.

d. Treatment of Hispanics compared to Blacks is a concern in a city where Hispanics are a much smaller proportion of the population. Leaders are particularly concerned that the larger community tends to perceive issues in Black versus White terms. This is seen as a complicating factor in high unemployment.

4. Public Education and Information/Mutual Understanding

a. Non-Hispanic leaders interviewed are very uncertain about Hispanic community needs and problems, and the availability of services. They also tend to be unfamiliar with Hispanic agencies.

b. Agency non-Hispanics are generally knowledgeable about the Hispanic community; their jobs bring them into direct contact with the community and with Hispanic agencies.

c. Hispanic and non-Hispanic leaders differ in their opinions about some issues affecting Hispanics. For example, most Hispanic leaders oppose the employer sanctions provisions of the new immigration law, while a majority of non-Hispanic leaders support them. Non-Hispanic leaders are also much more likely to believe that Hispanics are treated fairly, and much less likely to believe that discrimination is a very important factor in the high dropout and unemployment rates.

5. Hispanic Community Education and Information

a. Both residents and leaders report a very high level of community involvement.

b. Many Hispanic agencies are not well known in their own community, although residents familiar with Kansas City Hispanic organizations tended to consider them very important.

c. Hispanic civil rights and service organizations are viewed more positively by Hispanic residents, leaders, and agency representatives than most mainstream organizations, and the Hispanic press is viewed more positively than the mainstream press.

d. Concerning the new immigration law, Hispanic leaders and agency representatives are more knowledgeable and have stronger opinions than Hispanic residents. For example, a majority of Hispanic leaders and agency representatives oppose employer sanctions; residents are more likely to be uncertain. Leaders and agency representatives also are more likely to believe that the new law will have major effects on the community.

6. Empowerment

a. Residents report low rates of voter participation; the most frequent reasons given for not voting in the most recent municipal elections were that they are not registered, are not citizens, or do not know enough about the candidates. Hispanic leaders agree about these factors, and also consider limited education/literacy an important obstacle to voting.

b. There is concern, especially among leaders, about lack of progress and opportunities in Hispanic business ownership.

c. Leaders and agency representatives, and to a lesser degree residents, especially those in Missouri -- express dissatisfaction with neighborhood shopping areas.

d. None of the interviewed agencies reported providing business assistance or small business loans, though one of the membership organizations is a business organization.

e. Hispanic leadership is a key concern, and leadership development and opportunities are perceived to be a critical need. Hispanics are more critical of their own leadership than are non-Hispanics, and residents are more critical than the other two respondent groups. There is a perceived need for more Hispanic leaders, including more elected officials, as well as for more unity/cohesiveness among Hispanic leaders, and continued community involvement by Hispanics once they become successful.

Recommendations

Introduction

The Metropolitan Hispanic Council is the brainchild of the Advisory Committee to the Hispanic Needs Assessment.

It will constitute a think tank and advocacy institution. The organization will bring together the best and the brightest among the Hispanic leadership to address Hispanic issues and concerns.

The Hispanic Needs Assessment gives important demographics and perspectives on Hispanics in Kansas City. The formulation of a Metropolitan Hispanic Council would have been impossible before the present study.

1. Human Services

a. Recommendation

To expand the scale of corporate contributions and the number of colleges providing matching funds to the existing Hispanic Scholarship Program.

b. Recommendation

To have the Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas School Boards begin to keep accurate demographic information on Hispanic children and, if successful, to extend systematization of information gathering on the Hispanic population to other levels of government.

c. Recommendation

To extend childcare services at affordable prices in the Hispanic community by means of expansion of the programs offered at Plaza de Niños and the Franklin Center and initiation of a new program through El Centro, Inc.

d. Recommendation

To implement an experimental case management-based program focused on Hispanic students determined to be at-risk to dropout in junior high school.

e. Recommendation

To maintain and expand existing supplemental programs, such as the Academia Del Pueblo and El Centro's Migrant Tutorial Program, which assist Hispanic students experiencing academic difficulties or inadequate opportunities in the normal school setting.

f. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing educational services for Hispanics at the senior high school level, especially Guadalupe Center, Inc.'s Project Success and LULAC's Career and Financial Aid Counseling programs.

g. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing educational services for adult Hispanics especially English as a Second Language (ESL) and General Equivalency Diploma (GED) programs at Guadalupe Center, Inc., El Centro, Inc., Don Bosco Center and Franklin Center, and Donnelly College's BELL (Basic Education for Life-Long Learning) Program.

h. Recommendation

To establish a position, which might be called Hispanic Job Development Coordinator to help coordinate various efforts by various agencies through employment training, research, education and job development efforts.

i. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing facilities and services for the elderly.

j. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing programs to serve and prevent teenage pregnancies.

k. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand to adequate levels the provision of existing mental health services, especially programs currently being operated by El Centro, Inc. and Mattie Rhodes, to the Hispanic community.

l. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing programs, especially those of the Westside Housing Organization, to provide affordable housing opportunities and resources to the Hispanic community.

2. Mainstream Institutions

a. Recommendation

To have the leadership of the Hispanic Community meet with the Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph to explore the opportunities for cooperation and the need to open an office of Hispanic Affairs or some other presence in the diocese.

b. Recommendation

To bring about a greater awareness in the general population of the condition, concerns and prospects of the Hispanic community.

3. Public Education and Information/Mutual Understanding

a. Recommendation

To publish an information and referral guide to human services and other assistance available to the Hispanic community, including both public and private organizations and services, with the guide made available in English and Spanish, updated annually, and disseminated throughout the Hispanic community.

4. Hispanic Community Education and Information

a. Recommendation

To assure unregistered immigrants of skilled assistance in obtaining their rights under law.

5. Empowerment

a. Recommendation

To develop a systematic program of Hispanic voter registration in Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas

b. Recommendation

To establish a leadership development program for young Hispanic professionals including introducing participants to business, charitable, government and civic leadership in both the mainstream and Hispanic communities. The program will include development and funding of a position which might be called Hispanic Program Developer.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Historical Overview

The Mexican Central Railway brought them north to El Paso. There the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe hired them as section hands to work in Kansas and Missouri. In the beginning the workers seldom stayed more than six months at a time, the usual term of the contract, when the railroads would return them to El Paso for the winter. By 1908 many of them had made the trip to Kansas City for a second or third time. Their home ties slackening, the track hands finally brought their families to share their change of fortunes in boxcar barracks.¹

The Mexican arrival in Kansas City was an inexorable and searching escape. Poverty and despair, and revolution had plagued them in Mexico. They met the test of compulsory immigration and set about making new lives for themselves.

Would time and patience alone make them succeed? Did the participants become similar actively, because they willed it? or Were they made similar passively, because they could not help it? ²

Since the 1960s the dormant hostility and anger were to find affirmation with the militant Chicanos. For a time it seemed as if the Chicano or Mexican American movement would follow the Black Civil Rights model. It did not happen.

Blacks, of course, had had W. E. B. DuBois, the Harlem Renaissance, and Gunnar Myrdal to give them their identity before the appearance of Martin Luther King, Jr.

What follows is an attempt to give a coherent and cohesive history of the Mexican experience in Kansas City. The history is similar to the Hispanic experience across the nation.

In 1910 there were 591 Mexican-born persons living in Wyandotte County, Kansas and Jackson County, Missouri. The U. S. Census count of 1900 was 34 for the two-county area, with all but seven living in the two Kansas Cities. Kansas City, Kansas in 1910 claimed 102, leaving 50 somewhere in Wyandotte County. Kansas City, Missouri had 233; Jackson County's remaining 206 probably were living in Cement City, located in the northeast part of the county, along the Missouri River.

Kansas City, Missouri's Mexican population "increased in three years to over 2,000," reported the *Social Prospectus* in 1913.³ The Kansas state census reported 465 persons living in Kansas City in 1915.⁴

According to the *Social Prospectus*, "Generally speaking, the worst social conditions are found north of Thirty-first street and west of Brooklyn, with the exception of a strip in the northeast portion of the city, including Sheffield and Centropolis."⁵ The Westside, bounded on the north by Eighth street; on the south by the Kansas City Belt Railroad; and on the west by West Terrace Park, Allen Avenue, and a railroad yard, was in this area. Sheffield was the other principal Mexican enclave.

1. The Unity of the Two Kansas Cities

Demographers first applied the statistical notion of metropolitan area to Kansas City in the Federal Census of 1910. The Kansas City, Missouri population total was 248,381; Blacks accounted for 23,566. Kansas City, Kansas had 72,996 total population and 9,286 Blacks.

The 1913 *Social Prospectus*' preface stated the ambition of "every wide-awake citizen, as well as every public-spirited church and other patriotic associations...to make Kansas City a good place in which to live."⁶

Railroads, meat packing, and metalswork made the Kansas City area an exceedingly favorable place in which to live and work. Every aspect of daily existence confirmed a dynamic and aggressive conviction of progress. Kansas Citians gloried in the blessings of their experience.

2. The Immigration

In 1910 a revolt broke out in Mexico over the presidential succession. Over time it led to total civil war among the competing interests and lasted a decade. A compromise was worked out in the 1920s, giving birth to modern Mexico.

Two hundred thousand Mexicans in 1910 alone chose to come to the United States.⁷ By 1920 probably 800,000 entered the United States.⁸

Most of the newcomers joined the *texanos*, *manitos*, and *californios*, who had been in the Southwest for a long time, still recognizable in their ancestors, as different from regular Mexicans as they were from the ever-encroaching Americanizers of the Southwest. They were Americans in name only. Their former cultural self-sufficiency would soon give way to other forces. They worked, alongside the new arrivals, in the fields and mines and on the roads, helping to Americanize the new Southwest.

El Cosmopolita, a weekly newspaper committed to unite Kansas City and area Mexicans, was published from 1914 to 1919. It sought to inform the Mexicans in their language, and also to defend their interests. And, above all, it stood ready to defend Mexico.⁹ Its front pages were always filled with news of the Mexican Revolution, and national and world news that would be of general interest to readers anywhere.

It carried news of locally prominent Mexicans and their activities, along with notices of church and club meetings, and news articles of the immigrants protesting their working and living conditions.

And perhaps because its editors failed to recognize that the 1910 Revolution was recreating the nation and would soon extend "nationality to races and classes which neither colonialism nor the nineteenth century were able to incorporate" into Mexico's national life,¹⁰ they continued to write about the good old days and treated the immigrants as if the Revolution was not being fought at all, and all of them would soon be home.

In a series of articles on the economic plight of their sorrier kin, the editors voiced the belief that the immigrants were "a class of people who are shiftless and improvident."¹¹ They offered the opinion that the immigrants' predicament stemmed from their own failure to plan. In their view this failure was passed on from generation to generation through their Indian forbearers. It questioned whether their life in this country was materially different from the one they had led in Mexico, blaming hard times on necessary layoffs and the immigrants' mistakes.¹²

Its editorial of June 16, 1917 praised those who registered for World War I, and assured them that registration did not imply draft. Many had returned to Mexico for fear of being drafted.¹³

Earlier the paper had advised all those who came only to work and had not lost their Mexican citizenship by having voted or acquired naturalization that they were not obligated to serve in World War I, and would not be disturbed by U. S authorities.¹⁴

It reported police brutality on Twenty-fourth street; complained of the barber shops being ordered closed on Sunday, the only day when Mexican workers could visit them.¹⁵

On February 15, 1919 it reported that 1,500 Mexican workers had joined the Meat Cutters and Butchers Union in Kansas City, Kansas Locals 38 and 280, representing the dry salt and loading personnel.¹⁶

The 1918-19 *City Directory* had 65 listings for West Twenty-fourth street from Main west to Fairmount. The ten Spanish-surnamed listings included the Mexican Baptist Church, Our Lady of Guadalupe Catholic Church, and the Mexican Christian Institute. There were two barbers, one tailor, one restaurant owner, one grocer, and one Spanish priest serving Guadalupe Church out of a storefront.¹⁷

During the 1920s probably 1.5 million Mexicans entered the country.¹⁸ Many came only to hurry back to Mexico but many stayed.

The U. S. Census count for 1920 for Mexican-born persons in Kansas City, Missouri was 1,797. The 1920 Kansas count was 1,095 for Armourdale, 535 for Argentine, 264 for the Central Industrial District, and 121 for Rosedale.¹⁹

On June 1, 1921 a special train consisting of 14 day coaches, two baggage cars, and one commissary car was boarded by 800 men, women, and children for the trip to El Paso, with a changeover in Wichita, where they would be received by representatives of the Mexican government and taken to Juárez. For several months they had been clothed and fed by charity organizations. Their return was financed by the Kansas City, Missouri Chamber of Commerce and the Mexican government, each paying \$15,000.²⁰

In 1925 West Twenty-fourth street had 96 listings and half of those were Spanish-surnamed, among them a druggist, one movie theater operator, one confectioner, one dealer in phonographs, one seller of second-hand furniture, and one hotel owner. The number of restaurants had risen to eight; the groceries to six. The barbers still numbered two; the tailors one. Two bakeries were now there, and two billiard halls; one of them had a bar.²¹

For seven years the Argentine and Armourdale districts had kept Mexican children out of their schools. The superintendent, with the approval of the board, had provided separate facilities for the Mexican pupils. Three hundred sixty-four children were enrolled in the Kansas City, Kansas public schools in 1925. The latest case, involving four students at Argentine high school, had reached international proportions. This time the Mexican parents refused a special room and teacher for their children. Superintendent M. E. Pearson "agreed to pay carfare and tuition to a Kansas City, Missouri, high school where they would be admitted without argument."²² The parents again refused. According to the minutes of the Unión Cultural Mexicana, Saturnino Alvarado's children were still not enrolled at Argentine high school on May 30, 1926.²³ At the time of the complaint Superintendent Pearson had advised C. B. Griffith, Kansas Attorney General, that "none of the authorities had any objection to the Mexicans entering any of the Kansas City schools, but that the patrons of the schools involved were decidedly unwilling to have them do so."²⁴

In March 1926 the Council of Social Agencies declared that the best policy for Kansas City, Missouri "seems to be to accept the Mexicans and extend a friendly hand to them and try to help them become good substantial self-supporting and self-respecting members of the community."²⁵

The Council had discovered that the Mexican workers were not in a particularly different situation from a lot of American men who moved around constantly and had no place to be "returned," if they became dependent. The policy study was prompted by businessmen complaining about the usually stranded Mexican railroad workers. They wanted to know if something could be done to keep the railroads from dumping them on the city during the winter months. And they wanted to see if the Mexicans already stuck here could not be deported at government expense. The Immigration department did not have the money or the inclination to return able-bodied but temporarily "broke" foreigners, even if the law made it possible.

According to Dr. Nicolás Jaime the two Kansas Cities had around 6,000 or 8,000 Mexicans in 1926. Dr. Jaime, ministering to the sick since 1914, was reporting on the health problems among the Mexicans.²⁶ The Kansas State census reported 1,575 Mexicans for Kansas City, Kansas in 1925.²⁷

The Guadalupe Center clinic arranged to send hospital cases to St. Mary's Hospital. "This is the only way by which Mexicans can receive hospitalization as white patients in Kansas City, Missouri," stated Miss Dorothy Gallagher, executive director of the center.²⁸

Triggered by the demand for labor during World War I, Mexican immigration reached a peak in the ten-year period of prosperity which followed. At the highest point of this flow in 1926-1927, the U. S. Social Science Research Council commissioned the Mexican anthropologist Manuel Gamio to investigate and evaluate its effects.

Gamio found the attitude "of the Mexicans who are American citizens toward the immigrants...a curious one." "Sometimes," he wrote, "they speak slightly of the immigrants (possibly because the immigrants are their competitors in wages and jobs), and say that the immigrants should stay in Mexico. (The American-Mexicans consider Mexico a disorderly and rebellious country and native Mexicans as combative and aggressive.) Furthermore, they are displeased, possibly because of racial pride, at the miserable condition in which most of the immigrants arrive. They call these recent immigrants *cholos* or *chicamos* [sic]. The immigrant, on his part, considers the American of Mexican origin as a man without a country. He reminds him frequently of the inferior position to which he is relegated by the white American. He criticizes, as well, certain details of American material culture, above all the 'Americanized' Mexican women who dress like Americans and have the customs and habits of American women. The American of Mexican origin is known as a *pocho*."

"The American of Mexican race," Gamio continued, "is really, so far as nationality is concerned, in a difficult and unfortunate position. Such a person, when he goes to Mexico, wearing American clothes and speaking Spanish with a foreign accent, calls himself a Mexican because he is accustomed to being called a Mexican in the United States. Nevertheless, Mexicans in Mexico, knowing nothing of this, become indignant at the idea of such a person being a Mexican, while on the other hand, Americans find it strange that he calls himself an American, since in the United States he is always a Mexican, or a Spanish-American."²⁹

The heavy immigration from Mexico during the 1920s prompted the 1930 "Mexican race" count, which included the natives of this country, greatly reinforced by the Chicanos. In prior censuses most of these Mexicans were classified as white. The count was probably two million. Maybe 100,000 were off in cities like Detroit or Chicago, working in plants and mills, becoming regular immigrants themselves, and so regular Americans.³⁰

The 1930 "Mexican race" count was 2,615 for Kansas City, Kansas and 2,984 for Kansas City, Missouri. Figure 1 shows the Kansas City area Mexican Census counts for 1900 through 1930.

FIGURE 1:

MEXICAN POPULATION OF GREATER KANSAS CITY

	1900	1910	1920	1930
Kansas	71	8,415	13,568	19,150
Wyandotte County	5	152	2,209	2,911
Kansas City	3	102	2,039	2,615
Missouri	162	1,412	3,222	4,989
Jackson County	29	439	1,970	3,348
Kansas City	24	233	1,797	2,984

1900, 1910, 1920 figures represent Mexican-born only.

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1900-1930.

The economic prosperity of the 1920s gave way to the depression of the 1930s. Mexican immigrants, welcomed when workers were needed, were now considered an economic threat, and deportations began.

Nationally, the 1930s were the biggest years of repatriation. It was "really that when the deportees were Chicanos." "It was exile, however, for those 'Mexican' by 'race' but American by birth." The deportations altogether involved probably 500,000 people, probably half of them American citizens.³¹

Robert Pessek wrote a paper on repatriation in the Kansas City area. A check of newspapers of the time as well as additional information about Kansas City Mexican Americans in the Missouri Valley Room of the Kansas City Public Library revealed no information about local depression-era deportation or repatriation from this area.

Pessek also reported that there was very little ethnic news carried in *The Kansas City Star*. He concluded that from the scant historical materials at hand it seemed the Mexican here was treated generally with a benign neglect-instead of the overt hostility of other areas.³²

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt visited the WPA (Works Progress Administration) recreation program at the Guadalupe Center, 1015 West Twenty-third street, on the afternoon of November 4, 1939. "Little Mexican boys and girls in gay native costumes sang and danced and made music for her, as their parents looked on shyly." Did the Mexican families make a living with their music? she asked. The adults added to their incomes with the music, but the children

were not encouraged by center workers to appear professionally, explained the center director. What was the source of employment? Mrs. Roosevelt inquired. She nodded when told packing house, railroad and hotel jobs, chiefly.³³

In the federal Census of 1940 persons of Mexican birth or ancestry were once again classified as white. A question on mother tongue, or language other than English spoken in earliest childhood, was asked of a 5% sample of the entire population. Kansas reported 13,060 "Spanish mother tongue persons," and Wyandotte County had 1,008. The Missouri count was 5,100 and Jackson County's 1,066.

In the 1940s some 200,000 to 450,000 *braceros* (day laborers) came into the country every year on temporary contracts, and many stayed.³⁴

3. The Silent Assimilation

Like other immigrants who came before them, Mexican Americans became valuable for more than common labor in wartime.

Their first good chances to get in on America opened only during World War II. Kansas City Mexican Americans would be among the takers. There would be more mobility in the second generation, off to war they would lose their sense of inferiority and acquire the sense of belonging. Some of the old problems would continue to haunt them. The humiliation of the so-called "zoot-suit race riots" lasted a week in Los Angeles in June 1943.³⁵ The confrontation between U. S. servicemen and Chicano youths made national headlines. The constant immigration aggravated the process of assimilation as new arrivals made adjustment difficult.

The 1950 and 1960 Spanish-surnamed censuses were limited to the five Southwestern States: Texas, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

The identity question held promise in 1954. Latins in general, Mexican Americans in particular, might have been able to resolve their racial or ethnic dilemma defined by W. E. B. DuBois in *The Souls of Black Folk* and made clear by Gunnar Myrdal in *An American Dilemma*.

On May 3, 1954, 14 days before the doctrine of "seperate but equal," was reversed by *Brown v. Board of Education*, Topeka, Mr. Chief Justice Earl Warren delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of *Hernández v. State of Texas*.³⁶ Both cases asserted the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment: "No state shall...deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

Pete Hernández was indicted for murder. He was convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment. The defendant moved to quash the indictment and petit jury panel on ground that persons of Mexican descent were systematically excluded from service of jury commissioners, grand jurors, and petit jurors, although they were qualified to serve. The District Court overruled the motions. The Court of Criminal Appeals affirmed, and the U.S. Supreme Court granted a hearing. The petitioner's burden in substantiating his charge of group discrimination was to prove that persons of Mexican descent constituted a seperate class, distinct from "whites."

This was demonstrated by showing the attitude of the community:

- 1) The testimony of responsible officials and citizens contained the admission that residents of the community distinguished between "white" and "Mexican."

- 2) The participation of persons of Mexican Descent in business and community groups was shown to be slight.
- 3) At the time of the hearing, the Court said, "Until very recent times, children of Mexican descent were required to attend a segregated school for the first four grades."
- 4) At least one restaurant in town prominently displayed a sign announcing "No Mexicans Served."
- 5) On the courthouse grounds there were two men's toilets, one unmarked, and the other marked "Colored Men" and "Hombres Aqui" ("Men Here").

"No substantial evidence was offered to rebut the logical inference to be drawn from these facts, and it must be concluded," the Court ruled, "that petitioner succeeded in his proof."

Chief Justice Warren wrote, "To say that this decision revives the rejected contention that the Fourteenth Amendment requires proportional representation of all the component ethnic groups of the community on every jury ignores the facts. The petitioner did not seek proportional representation, nor did he claim a right to have persons of Mexican descent sit on the particular juries which he faced. His only claim is the right to be indicted and tried by juries from which all members of his class are not systematically excluded--juries selected from among all qualified persons regardless of national origin or descent. To this much, he is entitled by the Constitution."

"Throughout our history," wrote the Chief Justice, "differences in race and color have defined easily identifiable groups which have at times required the aid of the courts in securing equal treatment under the laws. But community prejudices are not static, and from time to time other differences from the community norm may define other groups which need the same protection. Whether such a group exists within a community is a question of fact. When the existence of a distinct class is demonstrated, and it is further shown that the laws, as written or as applied, single out that class for different treatment not based on some reasonable classification, the guarantees of the Constitution have been violated. The Fourteenth Amendment is not directed solely against discrimination due to a 'two-class theory'--that is, based upon differences between 'white' and Negro."

The decision was the only one handed down by the court on May 3, 1954. There was a large attendance, drawn by the possibility of rulings in the long-pending school desegregation cases, but the court recessed to May 17, when *Brown v. Board of Education* changed not only the legal system, but society.

The Hernández case has been largely ignored by Hispanics themselves.

After Gamio, the Chicanos were not mentioned again until Octavio Paz came out with his fascinating essay on "The Pachuco and Other Extremes" in *The Labyrinth of Solitude: Life and Thought in Mexico* in 1950, in which he gave us the direct forerunner of the Chicano militant activist of the 1960s and 1970s. "The *pachuco*," stated Paz, "does not want to become a Mexican again; at the same time he does not want to blend into the life of North America." "Since the *pachuco* cannot adapt himself to a civilization which, for its part, rejects him he finds no answer to the hostility surrounding him except this angry affirmation of his personality."³⁷

That hostility and that anger were to find affirmation in 1969 when Corky Gonzáles pulled three strokes of genius. The first was to establish a name for the new militants, Chicanos. Corky's second stroke was to establish a militant lingo, barrio slang, *pochismos*. A swinging syntax of Southwestern American English and Northern Mexican Spanish, pocho talk suddenly became the Chicano language. Third was Corky's divulging that the Southwest was Aztlán, the mythical fatherland of the mythical Aztecs, who he said, had erected the great civilization of ancient Mexico.³⁸

Chicanismo left many in the movement cold. Meanwhile the amateurs of the movement carried on their own campaigns to boost *la raza* within America.

In 1970 the Census Bureau took a 5% sample of Spanish-origin persons living in the Midwest. The Kansas City data showed 28,270 Hispanics in the metropolitan area, of whom 53% identified themselves as Mexican Americans, 3% as Cubans, less than 1% as Puerto Ricans, and more than 43% as of "other Spanish origin." The accuracy of these data is uncertain because they are based on a 5% sample; however, this was the first Census to provide subgroup population data for Kansas City.

Mexican Americans remained the most visible Hispanic subgroup, largely because they had been in Kansas City for many years and were concentrated in identifiable neighborhoods. The "other Hispanics," most from South or Central America, were dispersed throughout the metropolitan area. They came from many different countries and did not arrive in identified large-scale migrations.

In 1980 "Hispanics" replaced "Persons of Spanish Ancestry" in Census terminology; included were Mexican Americans (or Chicanos), Puerto Ricans, Cubans, Central and South Americans, and persons of other Spanish origin. According to the Census Bureau, 14.6 million Americans identified themselves as Hispanic in 1980 (8.8 million Mexican Americans; 2.0 million Puerto Ricans; 0.9 million Cubans; 1.2 million Central and South Americans; 1.8 million of other Spanish origin). Separate figures for Central and South Americans were not available for Kansas City; they were included in the "other Hispanic origin" category. The Census identified 31,820 Hispanics in the metropolitan area, of whom 80% were Mexican American, 2% Puerto Ricans, less than 3% Cubans, and almost 16% "other Hispanics."

During the past decade, a new group of refugees and immigrants from Central America has come to the United States; the largest group are from El Salvador. Some Central Americans have settled in Kansas City, but since most have come since 1980, when the last Census was taken, and since a high proportion are undocumented, their numbers remain unknown. Some live in the traditionally Mexican American neighborhoods, but they are not concentrated in a single area.

Hispanic Americans now represent the second largest and fastest growing major subpopulation; they are an increasing percentage of the school-age population and the work force.

Presently both the Republican and Democratic parties are making major efforts to woo votes of Hispanic Americans. The emergence of the Hispanic minority as a potent political force in the Southwest, Northeast, Florida and parts of the Middle West has introduced a new and complex element into the political equation.

Just how much new power the 8.2 million Hispanic voters have is uncertain. Nevertheless, it is clear that Hispanic influence has grown, if only from the growing number of Hispanic mayors, congressmen and state legislators. Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri each have one city councilman.

For generations "native" Americans have regarded Mexican Americans as intruders into their country who could always be sent back to Mexico. The Mexican migration into the United States cannot be considered in the same context as other immigrant groups in earlier times. There is in fact no "typical" immigrant experience. Because of the time, location and social attitudes, as well as each group's particular characteristics, American reactions to the immigrant have varied. Some have been benign. And in others the recoil has been hostile and fearful.

Perhaps this is so because after four generations (and more) in the United States, the Mexican American remains a distinct group -- a unique cultural synthesis -- neither mainstream American nor Mexican.

Usually the process of assimilation occurs over a period of several generations. However, the continuous influx of new immigrants serves to reinforce and preserve the old ways. Then, too, with most other immigrants, their roots are severed by loss of physical contacts with the old country. Not so with the Mexican American. His roots still extend under the Rio Grande. Thus the new is still constantly nurtured and supported by the old.

ENDNOTES

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- ⁴J. Neale Carman, *Foreign Language Units of Kansas*, 1 (Lawrence: University of Kansas, 1962) p. 304.
- ⁵*Social Prospectus*, pp. 4-6.
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- ¹³*El Cosmopolita*, 3, No. 153, (June 16, 1917), p. 2.
- ¹⁴*El Cosmopolita*, 3, No. 151, (June 2, 1917), p. 1.
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- ¹⁷_____, *City Directory*, (Kansas City, Missouri, 1918-1919), p. 271.
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- ²¹ _____, *City Directory*, (Kansas City, Missouri, 1925), pp. 2411-2412.
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- ²³ Minutes, unpublished document (Unión Cultural Mexicana, Kansas City, Missouri, May 30, 1926).
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- ²⁹ Manuel Gamio, *Mexican Immigration to the United States: A Study of Human Migration and Adjustment*, (Philadelphia, Pa: Ayer Company, 1969), pp. 129-130.
- ³⁰ Womack, p. 12.
- ³¹ Womack, p. 13.
- ³² Robert Pessek, *The Great Depression and Repatriation*, unpublished document, University of Missouri--Kansas City, Winter 1978, p. 14.
- ³³ *The Kansas City Star*, 60, No. 48, (November 4, 1939), p. 2.
- ³⁴ Womack, p. 14.
- ³⁵ Womack, p. 13.
- ³⁶ *Hernández v. State of Texas*, 347 U.S. 475
- ³⁷ Paz, p. 14 *et passim*.
- ³⁸ Womack, p. 14 *et passim*.

B. Background of the Needs Assessment

Agencies which serve the Hispanic community in the Greater Kansas City area have a good track record in developing and operating human service and education programs sensitive to the needs of Hispanic residents. However, many perceived community needs remain unmet, and these agencies and their funders felt that service to the community could be improved if a strategic plan were developed for metropolitan Kansas City's Hispanic community. This plan would be based upon accurately assessed needs of the Hispanic community and would identify concerns of residents, agency representatives, and community leaders. The existence of such a plan would provide local organizations and funders a common focus for future projects. Such a needs assessment and strategic plan would accomplish two goals:

1. Assess current and projected needs of the Greater Kansas City Hispanic community and devise collaborative strategies that will leverage available and potential resources to fulfill these needs; and
2. Provide foundations and other funders with a guide which can direct funding allocations to better address local Hispanic issues, needs and aspirations.

To accomplish these goals, The Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts initiated a formal, comprehensive needs assessment resulting in a systematic action plan designed to address what the Hispanic community sees as its important needs.

Francisco Ruiz of Penn Valley Community College was hired by The Community Foundation as the principal investigator for the Hispanic Needs Assessment and was responsible for its overall operation.

Ascensión Hernández of the U.S. Department of Labor in Kansas City was hired by Mr. Ruiz to assist in the assessment and was responsible to Mr. Ruiz. Mr. Ruiz was responsible for the design of all survey instruments, the collection and compilation of all data, the training of the survey workers, the writing of the final report, and participation in the dissemination of the final report.

Technical assistance in developing the plan and conducting the needs assessment was provided by the National Council of La Raza in Washington, D.C., which has extensive experience in assisting nonprofit groups in community consensus assessment and strategic planning. Ms. Emily McKay, La Raza's Executive Vice President, provided guidance and help in planning, designing, executing, and writing the Needs Assessment.

The study was begun in the spring of 1987.

The Community Foundation oversaw the assessment process. A Needs Assessment Advisory Committee was convened to monitor and advise the project. This committee was composed of representatives from the Hispanic community, agencies that serve the Hispanic community, local foundations and government. In addition, The Community Foundation will act as convener for other funders to examine the results of the study and to plan future joint action.

To aid in dissemination, acceptance and use of this information, The Community Foundation convened representatives from the Clearinghouse for Mid-Continent Foundations, the United Way, the Civic Council, the Councils of Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas, The Community Foundation board of directors, and the two local school boards early in the assessment process to make them aware of the Needs Assessment and its goals and opened the door for their suggestions, assistance and input. A second meeting will focus on taking action on recommendations.

C. Methodology

1. Survey Components and Sample

The needs assessment included three major components: (1) collection and review of existing demographic data on Hispanics in the Kansas City area, from Census reports and various local sources; (2) a survey including structured questionnaires for Hispanic residents, representatives of agencies serving Hispanics, and community leaders; and (3) in-depth focus group sessions. The survey compiled data reflecting the opinions of Hispanics on key issues, problems, needs and services in the Hispanic community. Opinions of non-Hispanic agency executives and community leaders were also obtained. The small group meetings achieved more in-depth analyses by inclusion of a cross-section of the community. They involved Hispanic representatives from social service, business, education, government and the general community, as well as representatives from foundations and corporations in Kansas City.

The seven-county Kansas City Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) is made up of Johnson and Wyandotte counties in Kansas; and Cass, Clay, Jackson, Platte, and Ray counties in Missouri. Figure 2, shows the total, White, Black, and Hispanic populations of each county. The resident survey included a small but carefully selected sample of 100 Hispanics who were randomly selected from specified Census tracts with large concentrations of Hispanics.

FIGURE 2:

1980 POPULATION OF KANSAS CITY SMSA

Area	Total	White	Black	Hispanic
Seven-County Area	1,358,926	1,124,869	173,184	31,820
Johnson, Wyandotte	454,739	387,283	44,661	12,135
Jackson, Clay, Cass, Platte, Ray	904,187	737,586	128,517	19,685
Wyandotte County, Kansas	172,335	124,664	41,506	8,100
Kansas City, Kansas	161,087	114,315	40,826	7,820
Jackson County, Missouri	629,266	488,451	125,779	16,492
Kansas City, Missouri	371,991	238,719	122,038	13,146

Source: U.S. Census of Population, 1980

In 1987, metropolitan Kansas City's Hispanic population was still concentrated in the traditional Mexican American neighborhoods of 80 years ago: Argentine, Armourdale, and Rosedale in Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas; and the Westside in Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri. The present study included Riverview and Shawnee Heights in Kansas City, Kansas; and Coleman Highlands and Volker in Kansas City, Missouri.

Figure 3 provides population information on the census tracts selected for obtaining the resident sample by state, county, and neighborhood (see Census Tracts and Neighborhoods Maps in Appendix).

FIGURE 3:

CENSUS TRACTS INCLUDED IN RESIDENT SURVEY

Census Tracts with 400 or More Hispanics
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

Neighborhood	Tract	Population	White	Black	Hispanic	Percent Hispanic
Riverview	424	2,815	2,091	429	423	15%
Armourdale	426	3,322	2,987	11	581	18%
Argentine	427	3,531	2,610	664	462	13%
Argentine	428	3,610	2,746	321	911	25%
Shawnee Heights	450	4,867	4,070	43	678	14%

Census Tracts with 300 or More Hispanics
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

Riverview	420.02	2,110	1,601	250	386	18%
Riverview	423	3,665	3,065	254	313	9%
Rosedale	452	4,169	3,797	162	300	7%

Census Tracts with 200 or More Hispanics
Kansas City, Wyandotte County, Kansas

Rosedale	433.01	3,338	3,042	135	204	6%
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Census Tracts with 400 or More Hispanics
Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

Westside North	0029	1,212	832	40	619	51%
Westside South	0030	2,363	889	659	1,440	61%
Coleman Highlands	0045	969	408	76	730	75%
Volker	0046	3,162	2,567	291	625	20%
Volker	0070	3,209	2,786	66	511	16%

Census Tracts with 300 or More Hispanics
Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

Volker	0071	3,178	2,905	112	301	10%
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Tracts 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 form a cluster in the Northeast area of Kansas City, Missouri. South and east of this area are Lykins and Sheffield (Tracts 18, 19, and 20). East Community Team South (Tract 34) is in this same general area. East Longfellow (Tract 43) and North Hyde Park (Tract 49) are located in the Midtown area (see Maps in Appendix).

FIGURE 3, CONT:

Census Tracts with 200 or More Hispanics
Kansas City, Jackson County, Missouri

Neighborhood	Tract	Population	White	Black	Hispanic	Percent Hispanic
Northeast Area						
North Indian Mound						
South Indian Mound	0006	4,361	4,222	3	206	5%
North Indian Mound						
South Indian Mound	0007	4,023	3,847	14	291	7%
North Indian Mound						
South Indian Mound	0008	4,131	3,959	4	278	7%
Scarritt Point	0009	3,632	3,441	17	211	6%
Garfield	0010	3,516	2,690	503	231	7%
Eastside Area						
Lykins	0018	3,958	3,481	279	262	7%
Lykins	0019	3,943	3,589	90	273	7%
Sheffield	0020	2,315	2,112	1	284	12%
East Community						
Team South	0034	3,956	3,160	658	203	5%
Midtown Area						
East Longfellow	0043	2,925	1,631	1,078	234	8%
North Hyde Park	0049	2,686	1,979	547	206	8%

Resident surveys were obtained through personal interviews with selected residents in the Census tracts with 200 or more Hispanics. The target populations for the resident survey in the selected Census tracts in each state were almost equal in number, with 4,258 Hispanic residents in Kansas, and 4,226 in Missouri. The sampling was purposive by sex, age, and neighborhood, with 50 residents interviewed in each state, as shown in Figure 4.

In addition to the personal interviews, an attempt was made to use mail surveys to seek information from Hispanics in other areas with smaller concentrations of Hispanics. Resident surveys were mailed to 35 persons in Overland Park, Kansas (which includes among its residents 1247 Hispanics), 10 persons in Shawnee, Kansas (514 Hispanics), 10 persons in Blue Springs, Missouri (390 Hispanics), 35 persons in Independence, Missouri (1607 Hispanics), and 10 persons in Gladstone, Missouri (336 Hispanics). However, there were only six returns, so the mail questionnaires were not used.

FIGURE 4:
THE RESIDENT SURVEY SAMPLE

BOTH STATES BY AGE			
	Male	Female	Total
65 and Over	5	3	8
55-64	5	8	13
35-54	13	13	26
20-34	17	17	34
Under 20	10	9	19
Total	50	50	100

KANSAS			
	Male	Female	Total
65 and Over	2	0	2
55-64	3	6	9
35-54	7	6	13
20-34	8	9	17
Under 20	5	4	9
Total	25	25	50

MISSOURI			
	Male	Female	Total
65 and Over	3	3	6
55-64	2	2	4
35-54	6	7	13
20-34	9	8	17
Under 20	5	5	10
Total	25	25	50

Figure 5 shows the neighborhood of residence of the 100 respondents, by age group.

FIGURE 5:
THE RESIDENT SAMPLE, BY NEIGHBORHOOD AND AGE

Neighborhood	Age Group										Total	
	65 and		55-64		35-54		20-34		Under			
	Over								20			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
Riverview	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	3
Armourdale	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	1	4	4
Argentine	1	0	1	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	9	9
Shawnee Heights	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	5
Rosedale	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4
Westside North	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	1	0	1	4	4
Westside South	1	2	1	0	2	2	3	3	2	2	9	9
Coleman Highlands	1	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	5	5
Volker North	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	4
Volker South	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	3
Total	5	3	5	8	13	13	17	17	10	9	50	50

In addition to the resident survey, the needs assessment included surveys of community leaders and agency heads. The community leaders were selected from business, education, civil rights, government, politics, etc. Ninety leaders were included in the survey. Questionnaires were mailed to 40 Hispanics and 20 non-Hispanics. Also 30 persons were personally interviewed. Blacks were part of the non-Hispanic group. The leader sample included 36 Hispanics and 17 non-Hispanics. Twenty-three persons returned the mailed surveys. One person asked that his personal interview not be included in the study. The final number of 53 leaders fit the desired size (40 Hispanics and 20 non-Hispanics).

Twenty-four agencies were included in the survey. These were organizations identified as Hispanic-focused, agencies known to be serving Hispanics, and other agencies located in communities with large Hispanic populations. The Hispanic agencies included both service agencies with staff and membership organizations operating through volunteers.* Interviews were conducted with senior representatives of the agencies, in most cases Executive Directors or -- where the organization does not have staff -- the Chairperson or another officer. The agency representatives surveyed included 13 Hispanics and 11 non-Hispanics.

2. Data Collection

Three separate but interrelated survey instruments were used to collect the necessary information. The surveys were largely closed-ended -- questions including a number of possible responses from which to choose -- but some open-ended questions were also included. A number of questions were included in all three questionnaires, but some information was obtained from only one source; for example, detailed agency information was included in the agency questionnaire. All three surveys asked for demographic data about the respondent.

The resident survey instrument was translated into Spanish, and many of the interviewers were bilingual. Any resident indicating a preference for being interviewed in Spanish was surveyed using the Spanish questionnaire. The English and Spanish versions of the resident questionnaire, along with the agency and leaders instruments, are provided in the appendix.

Before the resident survey was initiated, the survey interviewers were trained by Ms. McKay and Mr. Ruiz in a one-day workshop. They were supplied with maps and other pertinent information, and the study and its purposes and methods was explained to them. They also participated in mock interviews.

Mr. Hernández supervised the gathering of the survey information. The interviewers were asked to set up appointments in the target neighborhoods after being assigned a specific age and sex category to question. The workers did not receive the interview forms until the appointments had been made. They were asked to knock on doors, and to spread their search over a wide area in the targeted area. Following the interviews, calls were made to assure that the process had been followed.

All the collected information except agency descriptive data was kept confidential, with respondents assured anonymity. The needs assessment required data about respondent characteristics and opinions only in aggregate form.

3. Analysis

Once collected, the information from the questionnaires was all entered into a computer. Tabulations were provided of responses to all closed-ended questions and responses to open-ended questions were coded where possible. In addition, the anonymous narrative comments were entered into the computer bank and printed out by question. Separate printouts were provided for each of the three respondent groups, and responses were also provided separately for respondents from the two different states and for Hispanic and non-Hispanic leaders and agency heads. In addition, agencies were divided into three types: (1) service agencies serving significant numbers of Hispanics, including self-identified Hispanic community-based organizations with staff, and non-Hispanic organizations with staff reporting that 35% or more of their clients are Hispanic; (2) Hispanic membership organizations, without staff; and (3) non-Hispanic organizations reporting a client population which is less than 35% Hispanic.

An attempt was made to fully analyze every possible bit of information in order to give the most comprehensive picture possible about Hispanic attitudes and needs. The needs assessment report includes a detailed presentation of the data, including charts and tables. Because it was impossible to fully discuss all responses in the narrative report, responses in the form of percentages as generated by the computer printouts have been superimposed on the survey instruments themselves to provide a complete data base of the tabulations, by respondent group, in the appendix.

4. Limitations

The needs assessment was based on a purposive study rather than a random sampling. The agency sample included all identifiable agencies and organizations serving Kansas City metropolitan area Hispanics. The leader sample was designed to be as complete as possible, but any selection of leaders is in some sense subjective. The respondent sample of 100 individuals, 50 per state, was purposive, selected by age, sex, and neighborhood. While the research team believes that the resident sample appears representative of the overall Hispanic population of Greater Kansas City, the sample was not randomly selected and is relatively small. Therefore, responses cannot be statistically generalized and assumed to represent the actual opinions and perceptions of all Hispanics in the Kansas City metropolitan area.

II. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

A. Hispanic Population of Greater Kansas City

1. Overview

The following subsections describe the Hispanic population of the Kansas City metropolitan area. Where possible, comparisons are provided with the overall population and with the national Hispanic population. Most data are from the 1980 Census; more recent information is included where available.

2. Population Location, Size, and Subgroups

In 1980, the Census counted 31,820 persons of Hispanic origin in the seven-county Kansas City metropolitan area. The Hispanic community represented 2.4% of the total Kansas City metropolitan area population. In 1970 the Midwest Spanish origin data came from a 5% sample and therefore were subject to sampling error; 1980 represented the first time 100% of residents were asked a question about Hispanic origin. Figure 6, below, shows Hispanic population by subgroup; Central and South Americans were included with "other Hispanics."

FIGURE 6:

PERSONS OF SPANISH ORIGIN KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA

	1970 (5% Sample)		1980	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*
Mexican	15,084	53	25,297	80
Puerto Rican	182	1	691	2
Cuban	762	3	813	3
Other Spanish	12,242	43	5,019	16
Total	28,270	100	31,820	101

*Percent does not add to 100% due to rounding.

Source: 1970 and 1980 Census of Population

The following chart, Figure 7, shows the places in the Kansas City metropolitan area where Hispanics are concentrated, by subgroup.

FIGURE 7:
PRINCIPAL PLACES OF RESIDENCE
FOR HISPANICS IN KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA
1980

Subgroup	KCKS	KCMO (Jackson County)	Overland Park	Shawnee	INDEP. (Jackson County)	Blue Springs	Gladstone
Mexican	6,892	11,069	730	313	1,207	248	249
Puerto Rican ⁷	8	222	56	15	43	26	6
Cuban	155	208	69	25	19	4	15
Other Spanish	695	1,647	392	161	338	112	66
Total	7,820	13,146	1,247	514	1,607	390	336

Source: 1980 Census of Population

3. Nativity

The local Hispanic population is predominantly native-born, as shown in Figure 8. As the chart indicates, in 1980, 84% of Hispanics in both Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas reported they were born in the United States. Kansas City Hispanics are less likely to be immigrants than Hispanics nationally; more than 70% of Hispanics in the U.S. are native-born.

There is a difference of 171 in the total population between Figure 6 (31,820) and Figure 8 (31,991). The latter is based on a sample. The discrepancy does not affect to any appreciable extent the information set forth in both charts.

FIGURE 8:
NATIVITY OF HISPANICS IN THE KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA
1980

	Kansas		Missouri		SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native-born ¹	0,415	84	16,489	84	26,904	84
Foreign-born	1,920	16	3,167	16	5,087	16
Total	12,335	100	19,656	100	31,991	100

Source: 1980 Census of Population

4. Age and Family Structure

The median age for Hispanics in the Kansas City area is 23.0 years, compared to 30.1 years for the total population in the Kansas City metropolitan area; nationally, the median age for Hispanics in 1980 was 23.2 years. Compared to the overall metropolitan area population, there are proportionately fewer elderly persons of Spanish origin and more young people under 20, as shown in Figure 9, below.

FIGURE 9:
AGE OF HISPANICS IN THE KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA
1980

	Total Persons		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent*
9 or under	7,085	22	3,604	23	3,481	22
10-19	6,809	21	3,430	22	3,379	21
20-34	8,706	27	4,217	27	4,489	28
35-54	5,931	19	2,901	19	3,030	19
55-64	1,778	6	848	5	930	6
65 or over	1,511	5	660	4	851	5
Total	31,820	100	15,660	100	16,160	101

* May not add to 100% due to rounding

Source: 1980 Census of Population

Hispanic families are more likely than total metropolitan families to be married couples with children. In 1980, 51% of Hispanic families consisted of married couples with children, compared to 41% of all families in the metropolitan area. The Hispanic community also included a higher proportion of families with a female householder; 17% of Hispanic families were headed by women, and 12% were female-headed families with children under 18. In comparison, 14% of all metropolitan area families were headed by females, and 9% were female-headed families with minor children. Non-family households (single persons or persons not related by blood or marriage living together) represented 21% of Hispanic households and 28% of total regional households.

Mean family size for Hispanics was 3.76 persons in 1980, compared to 3.19 for the total metropolitan area population. Nationally, the mean family size for Hispanic families was 3.85.

5. Education

Because Hispanics are a young population, they comprise a higher proportion of the school-age population than of the adult population. In 1980, there were 10,646 Hispanic persons three years of age and over enrolled in school in the Kansas City metropolitan area, representing 3% of the region's total school enrollment; at that time, Hispanics comprised 2.4% of the total metropolitan area population.. The majority of the Hispanic students were enrolled in kindergarten through eighth grade, as shown in Figure 10, below.

FIGURE 10:

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA PERSONS THREE YEARS OLD AND OVER 1980

	Kansas	Missouri	SMSA
Nursery school	209	309	518
Kindergarten	303	460	763
Elementary (1-8 years)	2,209	3,110	5,319
High school (1-4 years)	1,151	1,686	2,837
College	420	789	1,209
Total	4,292	6,354	10,646

Source: 1980 Census of Population

Most Hispanics in the Kansas City metropolitan area are enrolled in the Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas, public schools. Figure 11 shows Hispanic enrollment in these two districts during school year 1986-87, and also indicates the percentage of students at each level who were Hispanic. As the chart indicates, Hispanics constituted 6.6% of the public school enrollment of Kansas City, Kansas during the past school year, and 3.9% of the public school enrollment in Kansas City, Missouri.

FIGURE 11:

HISPANIC ENROLLMENT IN PRINCIPAL PUBLIC SCHOOL DISTRICTS 1986-1987 (Number and Percent of Total District Enrollment)

	Kansas City, KS		Kansas City, MO	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Elementary	759	6.7	857	4.0
Secondary	769	6.5	553	3.8
Special Education	7	5.8	11	2.4
District Total	1,535	6.6	1,421	3.9

Source: School District Reports

Figure 12, below, shows years of school completed for Hispanics 25 years and over in the Kansas City metropolitan area, as of 1980.

FIGURE 12:

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED
HISPANICS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER
KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA, 1980

	Kansas		Missouri		SMSA	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Elementary:						
0to4years	455	8	581	7	1,036	7
5to7years	537	10	921	10	1,458	10
8years	425	8	751	8	1,176	8
HighSchool:						
1to3years	828	15	1,648	18	2,476	17
4years	1,951	35	2,983	33	4,934	34
College:						
1to3years	759	14	1,282	14	2,041	14
4ormoreyears	591	11	784	9	1,375	9
Total	5,546	101	8,950	99	14,496	99

Source: 1980 Census of Population

In 1980, 57% of Hispanics in the Kansas City SMSA -- 60% of Kansas and 58% of Missouri residents -- were high school graduates; 9% -- 11% of Kansas and 9% of Missouri residents -- had completed four or more years of college. As Figure 12 shows, 25% of area Hispanics -- 26% of Kansas and 25% of Missouri residents -- had completed eight years of school or less.

Kansas City area Hispanics were more likely to be high school graduates than Hispanics nationally; 42% of Hispanics 25 and over were high school graduates in 1980, and 8% were college graduates.

6. Employment

The 1980 Census showed 20,712 Hispanics 16 years and over in the Kansas City metropolitan area. The labor force participation rate for Hispanics was 69% overall; the rate was 80% for Hispanic men, and 56% for Hispanic women. Hispanics comprised 2.1% of the metropolitan area civilian labor force in 1980. Between 1970 and 1980, the Hispanic labor force in the metropolitan area grew by 53%, compared to 22% for the total metropolitan labor force.

Annual averages for 1985 compiled by the U.S. Department of Labor showed a total of 16,689 Hispanics in the labor force; again, Hispanics constituted 2.1% of the metropolitan area labor force. The labor force participation rate for Kansas City area Hispanics in 1985 was 67%, and the unemployment rate was 5.8%. For Hispanic women, the labor force participation rate was 56%, and the unemployment rate was 6.1%. For the total metropolitan area, the total labor force participation rate was 66% overall and 55% for women; the 1985 unemployment rate averaged 4.6% among all workers, and 4.3% among women.

Kansas City Hispanic statistics were similar to those for Hispanics nationwide. In 1985, the national Hispanic labor force participation rate was 65% overall and 50% for women, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The national Hispanic unemployment rate averaged 10.5% overall and 11.0% for women in 1985, far higher than the rate in Kansas City.

Occupational distribution information for 1980 showed that Kansas City area Hispanics were heavily concentrated in two occupational groups: technical, sales, and administrative support positions (29.2%) and operator, fabricator, and laborer jobs (26.8%); another 15.0% were in managerial professional, and specialty jobs, 14.8% in service occupations, 13.5% in precision, production, crafts, and repairs positions, and 0.6% in farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.

Hispanics were more likely than Kansas City area workers overall to be employed in operator, laborer, and fabricator jobs, and less likely to be managers and professionals or technical, sales, and administrative support personnel.

Comparisons with Hispanic occupational distributions nationwide show that in 1980, Kansas City Hispanics were more likely to hold managerial and professional jobs and technical, sales, and administrative support positions.

7. Income and Poverty

The median Hispanic family income in the metropolitan area in 1979 (as reported in the 1980 Census) was \$20,177. In 1980, 13.3% of Hispanics and 11.3% of Hispanic families lived below the poverty level. More than half (51.7%) of the families below the poverty level were female-headed; 28.9% of Hispanic female-headed households had incomes below the poverty level.

The mean family income in 1979 for families with no children under 18 years was \$21,288. For married-couple families with own children under 18 years it was \$24,046, and for female households, no husband present, with own children under 18 years it was \$9,261.

The median household and median family incomes for the Hispanic community in 1980 were below the medians for the region's total households and families. However, the gains made in income over the decade were about the same for the Hispanic community as for the region as a whole, as shown in Figure 13.

FIGURE 13:

MEDIAN INCOMES OF HISPANICS AND TOTAL HOUSEHOLDS KANSAS CITY METROPOLITAN AREA, 1970 AND 1980

	Families		Households	
	1970	1980	1970	1980
Hispanics	\$9,525	\$20,177	\$8,461	\$17,867
Total Population	10,568	22,376	8,769	18,956

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Census of Population.

Hispanic median family income nationally was \$14,717 in 1980, 73% of the income of Kansas City area Hispanic families. The poverty rate for Hispanic families nationwide was 28.9% in 1980, about two and one-half times the reported rate for the Kansas City area.

According to 1980 Census figures, 90% of Hispanic households in the metropolitan area received income from earnings; 15.1% of total households received Social Security income and 6.3% received public assistance.

In 1980, Hispanics were less likely than other metropolitan Kansas City residents to own their homes; 56% of Hispanic households and 67% of all metropolitan households were home owners. Hispanic households also tended to reside in older structures than the general population. One-third of all Hispanic home owners and almost one-third of renters lived in units built prior to 1940. The oldest Hispanic-occupied housing stock is located in the central cities of Kansas City, Missouri, and Kansas City, Kansas.

8. Language Use

Available data on language use are incomplete. In 1980, the Census found that 4% of persons five years old and over in the metropolitan area spoke a language other than English at home; of these, 1.8% reported speaking Spanish in the home. Among those who indicated they spoke Spanish at home, 16.7% reported that they did not speak English well or at all.

Further information about the Hispanic population can be obtained by comparing these figures with the known Hispanic population in the metropolitan area. There were 28,065 Hispanics aged five and older in the metropolitan area in 1980. The 1.8% of metropolitan area residents totals 23,888 individuals. If it is assumed that nearly all the individuals who reported speaking Spanish in the home were Hispanics (some are probably non-Hispanic spouses or other family members of Hispanics), then in 1980, about 85% of Hispanics in the area spoke Spanish at home and about 14% of Hispanics did not speak English well or at all.

Nationally, Census data suggest that in 1980, approximately three-fourths of Hispanics in the U.S. spoke Spanish at home, but most also reported speaking English very well or well. It appears that only about one-fourth of Hispanics who spoke English at home (or less than one-fifth of the total Hispanic population) did not speak English well or at all.

B. Population Projections

Since there has not been a Census conducted since 1980, the current Hispanic population of the Kansas City metropolitan area is unknown. A projection was obtained by assuming that the Hispanic population grew 15% from 1980 to the beginning of 1987; thus 15% of the 1980 figure of 31,820 was added to the Kansas City SMSA Hispanic population. Another 3,000 were added to compensate for undocumented Hispanics in the area. The approximate projected current Hispanic population in the Kansas City, Kansas-Missouri metropolitan area is then 39,593.

This projection is based on Census information. The Hispanic population in the Midwest was counted in 1970 through a question asked of a 5% sample of residents and in 1980 through a 100% sample; the identified growth for the metropolitan area between 1970 and 1980 was 12.6% -- or 1.26% per year. Nationally, the Hispanic population grew by 30% between 1980 and 1987 -- nearly 4.3% per year. If between 1980 and 1988 the area Hispanic population grew only at the rate identified between 1970 and 1980, then the total growth would be about 10% by early 1988. If it grew by a rate similar to the national increase, then the total growth would be more than 30%. The 15% growth rate used for the projection is thus a conservative figure. Accurate information on undocumented persons is difficult to obtain, but the figure used was provided by the head of the Immigration and Nationalization Service in Kansas City to the media.

C. The Resident Profile

1. Population Location, Size, and Subgroups

The 100 residents interviewed -- 50 from Kansas and 50 from Missouri, half males and half females -- were asked to provide considerable demographic information about themselves and their families. The neighborhoods in which the respondents live were described in Section I of the report.

Of the resident survey respondents in Kansas, 92% indicated they are Mexican American, 6% Central American, and 2% Spanish. Asked to identify their subgroups, 98% of Missouri residents checked Mexican American, 2% Central American, 2% Spanish, and 2% South American; the total is 104% because several residents have parents from more than one subgroup).

2. Nativity and Length of Residence

A majority of resident respondents (66%) were born in the mainland United States; 74% of Kansas residents and 58% of Missouri residents said they are native-born, while 26% of Kansas and 42% of Missouri residents said they were born outside the U.S.

About three-fourths (76%) of the non-native-born resident respondents have been living in the mainland U.S. for 10 years or more; this includes 62% of Kansas and 85% of Missouri residents. Another 18% percent (38% of Kansas, 5% of Missouri residents) have been living in the mainland U.S. 5-9 years; 3% (0% Kansas and 5% Missouri) for 1-4 years, and the other 3% (0% Kansas and 5% in Missouri) for less than one year.

Residents interviewed were asked where their parents were born; 38% of the respondents' fathers and 39% of their mothers were born in the U.S.; 21% of the fathers and 25% of the mothers reportedly came to the U.S. 30 years ago or less. Another 7% of each group came 30-60 years ago, and 18% of fathers and 16% of mothers came 60 or more years ago.

Residents were also asked about their grandparents' place of birth and length of time in the U.S.; for each grandparent, 33% or more of the respondents indicated they do not know when that grandparent came to the U.S. From 13-17% of maternal and paternal grandparents reportedly were born in the United States.

Resident respondents were also asked how long they have lived in the Kansas City area and in their present neighborhood. As Figure 14 indicates, 60% indicated that they have lived in the Kansas City area all their lives, and 32% have lived in their neighborhood all of their lives.

FIGURE 14:

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE
(Percent)

	Kansas City Area			Neighborhood		
	Metro	KS	MO	Metro	KS	MO
Less than 1 year	0	0	0	2	2	2
1-4 years	3	4	2	10	16	4
5-9 years	7	10	4	15	18	12
10 years or more, but not born here	30	18	42	40	30	50
All my life	60	68	52	32	34	30

3. Age and Family Structure

As indicated in the section on sampling, the survey sample specified that certain numbers of residents be interviewed in various age groups. No one under 16 was interviewed. Figure 15 shows the ages of the respondents.

FIGURE 15:

AGE
(Percent)

	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Under 20	19	18	20
20-34	34	34	34
35-54	26	26	26
55-64	13	18	8
65 or over	8	4	12

Residents were asked about their marital status; 51% said they are married and 34% single, as shown in Figure 16.

FIGURE 16:

MARITAL STATUS
(Percent)

	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Married	51	54	48
Single	34	26	42
Living with someone but not married	3	6	0
Separated	1	0	2
Divorced	2	2	2
Widowed	9	12	6

The mean number of persons per household, including adults and children under 18 is 4.4 - 2.9 adults and 1.5 children under 18. The mean household size in Kansas is 4.3 (2.7 adults and 1.6 children under 18) and in Missouri is 4.5 (3.0 adults and 1.5 children under 18).

Immediate family structure of resident respondent families is shown in Figure 17. The most frequent type of household is a couple with children 64%; 13% of those interviewed are female heads of households with children.

FIGURE 17:

IMMEDIATE FAMILY STRUCTURE
(Percent)

	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Man and woman with one or more children	64	60	68
Man and woman without children	5	8	2
Woman head of household with one or more children	13	18	8
Man head of household with one or more children	5	4	6
Other	12	8	16

Fourteen percent of the respondents indicated that in addition to parents and children, other family members or close friends were living with them (10% in Kansas, 18% in Missouri).

4. Education

Residents were asked about the highest grade or level of education completed. As Figure 18 indicates, 36% of residents have less than a high school education; of these 12% have an eighth grade education or less. The other 64% are high school graduates. Among the high school graduates, 19% have some college, 9% hold associate degrees, 3% undergraduate degrees, and 2% graduate degrees.

FIGURE 18:

HIGHEST GRADE OR LEVEL OF EDUCATION COMPLETED
(Percent)

	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Graduate degree	2	2	2
College graduation (BA degree)	3	4	2
Associate degree/junior college graduation	9	10	8
Some college ¹⁹	12	26	
High school graduate	31	34	28
9 to 11 years	24	22	26
4 to 8 years	9	14	4
0 to 3 years	3	2	4

5. Employment

Resident respondents were asked about the employment status of the male and female heads of household in their families and, if employed, about the kinds of jobs they hold.

As shown in Figure 19, residents indicated that 78% of the male heads of households work full-time, as do 45% of the female heads of household; 24% of females are full-time housewives and/or mothers and are not in the labor force. Another 12% of each group are retired. Four percent of men and 2% of women are unemployed and looking for work; another 2% of women are working part-time but want full-time work.

FIGURE 19:

EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE AND FEMALE HEADS OF HOUSEHOLD
(Percent)*

	Male Head			Female Head		
	Metro	KS	MO	Metro	KS	MO
Working full-time	78	77	79	45	41	45
Working part-time-- by choice	4	5	2	8	11	5
Working part-time-- want full-time work	0	0	0	2	4	0
Unemployed -- looking for work	4	3	5	2	2	3
In school full-time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Full-time housewife/ mother	0	0	0	24	26	21
Retired	12	10	14	12	7	18
Disabled	1	3	0	2	2	3
Other unemployed-- not looking for work	1	3	0	5	7	3

* May not add to 100% due to rounding

Information on occupation of employed individuals indicates that 27% of those working hold laborer or other unskilled jobs, 24% skilled worker or technician positions, 15% operative or other semi-skilled jobs, 12% other blue-collar jobs, 12% managerial or professional positions, 6% other white-collar jobs, 2% are self-employed, and 3% hold other positions (the total adds to 101% due to rounding). Men are more likely than women to be laborers, skilled workers or technicians, or other blue-collar workers; women are more likely than men to hold other white-collar jobs. Similar percentages of men and women hold managerial or professional jobs, are self-employed, or hold operative or other semi-skilled jobs.

6. Income and Poverty

Residents were asked their annual family income; 24% did not provide this information. Figure 20 shows the income levels for those who did provide income data; 11% of families reported incomes below \$10,000, and another 26% have incomes below \$20,000 per year.

FIGURE 20:
ANNUAL FAMILY INCOME
(Percent of Those Responding)

	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Less than \$10,000	11	13	8
\$10,000 to \$15,000	16	18	14
\$15,000 to \$20,000	11	10	11
\$20,000 to \$25,000	11	10	11
\$25,000 to \$35,000	33	28	38
\$35,000 to \$50,000	16	21	11
\$50,000 or more	4	0	8

* Percent of those responding to this question; excludes 22% (20% in Kansas and 24% in Missouri) who refused to provide this information, and 2% in each location who did not respond to the question. Columns may not add to 100% due to rounding.

While exact data on poverty status cannot be obtained from the above data, it is likely that most of the families with incomes below \$10,000 fall below the federal poverty level.

Residents were asked whether, during the past three years, the family has received any of a variety of types of cash and non-cash assistance. Figure 21 shows the responses; 68% reported they have not received any such assistance. The most frequently received type of benefits was Social Security or another type of pension or retirement benefit, which was reported by 15% of resident respondents, including 12% in Kansas and 18% in Missouri.

FIGURE 21:
ASSISTANCE OR BENEFITS RECEIVED
(Percent)*

	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Aid to Families with Dependent Children or other cash assistance based on financial need	1	2	0
Non-cash assistance such as food stamps and subsidized housing	4	4	4
Disability Income	5	5	5
Social Security or other retirement or pension	15	12	18
Other public entitlement assistance	3	0	6
Two or more of the above	4	2	6
None of the above	68	74	62

* Columns may not add to 100% due to rounding.

Residents were asked whether they own or rent their homes; 72% (64% in Kansas and 80% in Missouri) reported being home owners.

7. Other Characteristics

Residents were asked what language is spoken in their home. As Figure 32 indicates, 37% reported that they speak only or mostly Spanish, 50% only or mostly English, and 13% gave some other response or did not answer the question.

FIGURE 32:
LANGUAGE SPOKEN IN HOME
(Percent)

	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Spanish only	11	12	10
Mostly Spanish	26	24	28
English only	15	8	22
Mostly English	35	44	26
Other	7	10	4
No Response	6	2	10

Asked about their religion, 90% (98% in Kansas and 82%) in Missouri) identified themselves as Roman Catholic, 7% (2% in Kansas and 12% in Missouri) said they are Protestants, and 3% (0% in Kansas and 6% in Missouri) gave some other response.

D. Characteristics of Agency and Leader Samples

The leader sample included 53 individuals -- 13 Whites, four Blacks and 36 Hispanics; 81% of the Hispanic leaders indicated they are Mexican American, 3% Puerto Rican, 3% South American, and 14% other. The agency sample included 10 Whites, one Black, and 17 Hispanics; 94% of the Hispanics are Mexican American, and the other 6% are Central American. The Whites and Blacks were categorized as non-Hispanic for purposes of comparison with the Hispanic subsample.

The agency representatives and leaders were asked a subset of the demographic questions asked of the resident respondents.

Respondents were asked in what country they were born. All the non-Hispanic agency representatives and 94% of the non-Hispanic leaders indicated they were born in the mainland United States, compared to 77% of Hispanic agency representatives and 81% of Hispanic leaders; another 3% of Hispanic leaders reported being born in Puerto Rico. All the leaders and agency representatives who were born outside the U.S. mainland have lived in the U.S. for more than 10 years.

Asked how long they have lived in Kansas City, respondents were most likely to respond that they have lived in the area for 10 years or more, but were not born here; this response was given by 41% of non-Hispanic leaders, 63% of Hispanic leaders; 64% of non-Hispanic agency respondents, and 59% of Hispanic agency respondents. Another 29% of leaders, Hispanic and non-Hispanic, and 9% of non-Hispanic and 12% of Hispanic agency representatives have lived in Kansas City all their lives.

Figure 23 shows the state of residence for the leaders and agency representatives; a majority of leaders live in Missouri, and a majority of agency representatives in Kansas.

FIGURE 23:

STATE OF RESIDENCE
(Percent)

	Leaders		Agency Reps.	
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Kansas	47	42	73	53
Missouri	53	58	27	47

Fifty-three percent of the non-Hispanic leaders and 81% of the Hispanic leaders indicated a familiarity with Hispanic neighborhoods, having lived or worked in one with a large concentration of Hispanics, as shown in Figure 24.

FIGURE 24:

LEADERS WHO HAVE LIVED OR WORKED IN NEIGHBORHOOD
WITH LARGE HISPANIC POPULATION
(Percent)

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Yes, currently	18	39
Not currently, but did in past	35	42
No	47	19

As Figure 25 indicates, a majority of leaders and agency representatives are between 35 and 54 years of age; agency representatives are more likely to be under 34.

FIGURE 25:

AGE
(Percent)

	Leaders		Agency Reps.	
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
20-34	6	8	36	24
35-54	59	69	64	59
55-64	29	17	0	12
65 or over	6	6	0	6

Respondents were asked their religion. As shown in Figure 26, a majority of non-Hispanic leaders are Protestant (71%), while a majority of Hispanic leaders (67%) and agency representatives (82%) are Roman Catholic. Non-Hispanic agency respondents include 36% Protestants, 27% Catholics, and 18% Jews.

FIGURE 26:

RELIGION
(Percent)

	Leaders		Agency Reps.	
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Protestant	71	11	36	12
Roman Catholic	24	67	27	82
Jewish	0	0	18	0
Other	0	14	0	0
None	0	6	9	6
No Response	6	3	9	0

E. Representativeness of the Resident Sample

The resident sample's sociodemographic characteristics were compared with those of the overall Kansas City metropolitan area population to determine whether the sample -- although not generalizable -- appears to be representative of the overall Hispanic population in the area. These comparisons are necessarily somewhat imprecise for two reasons. First, most of the demographic data available on the overall population comes from the 1980 Census, which is now eight years old; large changes in such characteristics as income, employment, and poverty levels can be expected over that period, but directions of change are not always predictable. Second, the survey deliberately focused its efforts on Hispanics living in specific neighborhoods with large concentrations of Hispanics, and detailed demographic data on the total Hispanic population in those neighborhoods is generally not available. However, the comparisons can indicate whether the resident population has similar characteristics to the overall metropolitan area Hispanic population.

The following paragraphs provide comparisons between the overall metro area Hispanic population and the resident sample.

Age - The resident sample was selected to assure adequate representation of age groups over 16; persons under that age were deliberately excluded. Persons 55 and over were deliberately slightly oversampled, in order to have an understanding of the needs of that population group, which is a small but rapidly growing percentage of the current Hispanic population. The age breakdown of the resident sample and the total metro area Hispanic population by age in 1980 is shown below. As the figure indicates, the sample group is similar to the metro area age distribution as of 1980; it overrepresents persons 55-64 and as a result underrepresents those 20-34.

FIGURE 27:
AGE OF RESIDENT SAMPLE VERSUS TOTAL HISPANIC METRO POPULATION
AGED 15 AND OLDER
(Percent)

Age Group	Metro Hispanics 1980	Resident Sample 1987
15-19	16	19
20-34	41	34
35-54	28	26
55-64	8	13
65 and over	7	8

Hispanic subgroup - The resident sample includes mostly Mexican Americans; 95% are partly or entirely Mexican American. In 1980, 80% of the metro area Hispanic population was Mexican American. However, 86% of the Hispanics living in the central cities of Kansas City, Kansas, and Kansas City, Missouri, were Mexican American in 1980, and available information suggests that the Hispanics concentrated in the identifiable neighborhoods included in the sample are heavily Mexican American. Non-Mexican Americans appear to be dispersed among various central city and suburban neighborhoods.

Nativity - Comparable nativity data on the sample and the total population are not available. While 84% of metro area Hispanics were native-born in 1980, this figure includes children, who were not included in the study's resident sample. Nationally, a far higher percent of Hispanic children than adults are native-born. Within the resident sample, 66% are native-born, and 76% of those who were born outside the United States have been in the U.S. ten years or more, so a high proportion of their children are likely to be native-born. This suggests that the sample is probably roughly comparable in nativity to the overall adult Hispanic population in the metro area.

Family size and structure - The mean family size for metro area Hispanics in 1980 was 3.76. The survey did not ask the question in quite the same way as the Census, but the mean number of persons in the households surveyed was 4.4. Thus families appear slightly larger than the metro average. In the metro area, 51% of Hispanic families consisted of married couples with children, and 12% were female-headed households with children under 18. Strictly comparable data are not available from the survey, but 64% of the households of those interviewed are married couples with children, and 13% are female-headed households with children. Thus the sample includes a slightly higher proportion of married couples with children, and about the same percentage of female-headed families with children.

Education - In the metropolitan area in 1980, 57% of Hispanics over 25 were high school graduates. The sample includes persons under 25, who tend to have a higher educational attainment level but who also are likely still to be in school. Among the resident sample, 64% are high school graduates. In the metro area in 1980, 9% of Hispanics had four or more years of college; 5% of the resident sample had undergraduate or graduate degrees. Given age differences and improvements in educational attainment since 1980, it appears that the sample is representative in terms of the percentage of high school graduates, and slightly underrepresents college graduates; this may be partly because the sample did not include Hispanics from the suburban areas, who may have higher educational levels.

Employment - In the metro area in 1985, 67% of Hispanics, including 56% of Hispanic women, were in the labor force; separate labor force participation rates for men were not available for the metro area, but the rate was 80% nationally. The unemployment rate in the metro area was 4.6% for Hispanics and 4.3% among Hispanic women. Data from the survey are not strictly comparable, and the metro area data are somewhat outdated, since employment rates change considerably from year to year. In the sample, 82% of men were working full- or part-time, as were 57% of women; 4% of men and 2% of women were unemployed and looking for work. This suggests approximately comparable labor force participation rates for women, and rates for men which are comparable or perhaps slightly higher than for the metro area as a whole. Regarding occupations, strictly comparable data are again not available, but the occupational breakdown appears similar, with semi-skilled and unskilled jobs predominating. The sample seems to include slightly fewer skilled workers than the overall metro area. Fifteen percent of metro area Hispanics in 1980 held professional or managerial jobs, while 13% of resident respondents were managers or professionals and another 2% were self-employed, so those figures are comparable.

Income and Poverty - For the metro area, the available income and poverty information is seriously outdated; the median income for Hispanic families in 1979 was \$20,177, and 11% of families were poor. Nearly one-fourth of survey respondents did not provide income information. For those who did, 11% have incomes below \$10,000, and the median income is somewhere between \$25,000 and \$35,000. National figures indicate that the median family income of Hispanic families increased about 36% between 1979 and 1986; if the same increase were assumed for Kansas City, then the expected median family income in 1986 would be \$27,441. If this is assumed to be a reasonable projection, then the income levels of the survey sample appear roughly comparable to those of Hispanics throughout the metro area. However, given the incomplete income data from the sample, it is impossible to make any firm conclusion regarding income levels.

In 1980, 15% of metro area Hispanics received Social Security income and 6% received public assistance. In the sample, 15% of respondents reported receiving Social Security or other retirement or pension benefits. Another 4% were receiving more than one type of assistance, 1% AFDC (Aid to Families with Dependent Children) or other cash assistance but no other form of help, and 5% disability income. A total of 32% reported some form of cash or non-cash assistance. It is possible but not certain that AFDC recipients were underrepresented in the sample.

Home ownership levels are higher among the survey respondents than among 1980 metro area Hispanics; in 1980, 56% of Hispanic families owned their homes, while 72% of respondents are home owners (64% in Kansas and 80% in Missouri).

Based on the comparisons, the resident sample appears similar to the overall Hispanic population of the Kansas City metropolitan area in most demographic characteristics. The income and poverty data comparisons are extremely uncertain, since metro area statistics are seriously outdated and the median income and poverty levels for Hispanics in the Kansas City area in 1979 were much higher than for Hispanics nationally; this complicates projections which assume that changes in Kansas City parallel those of the country as a whole. The survey population appears to be predominantly working-class, but low-income families may be slightly underrepresented in the survey. High-income, well-educated Hispanics may also be slightly underrepresented. The sample overrepresents Mexican Americans and underrepresents other Hispanic subgroups. Families included in the sample appear slightly larger than the metro average, and married-couple families with children may be slightly overrepresented, while the proportion of female-headed households with children appears to be about the same as the metro average.

III. COMMUNITY ATTITUDES AND EXPERIENCES

A. Overview

The residents, agency heads, and leaders interviewed for the needs assessment were all asked questions about their personal experiences, values, and beliefs; the questions covered policy issues generally considered to have special impact on Hispanics as well as more general attitudes and opinions. Such questions were included in the surveys because community needs and priorities as perceived by various individuals and groups within the community depend not only on actual information related to the socioeconomic status of the population and the availability and location of services, but also on the attitudes and viewpoints of the population.

Issues investigated in this component of the needs assessment included level of community involvement of respondents; attitudes and perspectives on Hispanic traditions and bilingual education; political affiliations; voter participation; views on Hispanic business ownership and consumer habits; views on the new immigration law; personal experiences of and perceptions of the level of discrimination faced by local Hispanics; and overall assessments of local Hispanic leadership and of Hispanic prospects for the future. In the subsections which follow, views of residents are presented and -- where the same questions were also asked of the other groups of respondents -- are compared with views of agency representatives and leaders. Responses of residents of Kansas and residents of Missouri, and of Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents, are presented separately where there were large numerical differences between responses of these groups. The appendix provides a complete tabulation of responses by all three respondent groups, including separate tabulations by state for residents, and by Hispanic versus non-Hispanic ethnicity for leaders and agency representatives.

B. Community Involvement

Residents and leaders were asked about their own involvement in Hispanic community activities; community involvement questions were not asked of agency representatives. Among residents, more than three-fourths (76%) reported involvement in one or more community activities; 50% reported being active in a church or religious group which includes many Hispanics, and 28% reported doing volunteer work in the Hispanic community. About one-fifth reported being active in a block club or civic group (22%, including 26% of Missouri and 18% of Kansas residents) or a political organization (19%), or working for an Hispanic-controlled organization (19%) or an organization which serves many Hispanics (18%). About one-quarter of Missouri resident respondents (26%) compared to 12% of Kansas residents reported working for Hispanic-controlled entities. Overall, 16% of residents reported being active in a union; this included 24% of Missouri and 8% of Kansas respondents. Six percent in each state indicated that they sit on the Board of Directors of one or more Hispanic community-based organizations; 8% -- including 14% of Kansas and 2% of Missouri residents -- reported sitting on the Board of a non-Hispanic-controlled community group. One percent reported serving on the Board or a committee of United Way.

Among leaders, 39% of Hispanics indicated that they currently live in a neighborhood with a large concentration of Hispanics; another 42% said they have lived in such a neighborhood in the past. Among non-Hispanics interviewed, 75% of the Black leaders and 46% of Whites reported that they live or have lived in such a neighborhood. More than 94% of the leaders reported some form of Hispanic community involvement. Nearly half (49%) reported doing volunteer work in the Hispanic community, and about two in five serve on the Board of one or more Hispanic-controlled organizations (43%), work for a company or organization which serves many Hispanics (42%), and/or serve on an Hispanic task force or advisory group (38%). More than one-third serve on the Board of an organization which is not Hispanic-controlled but serves many Hispanics (36%), or are active in a church or religious group

which includes many Hispanics (32%). Another 28% are elected officials representing Hispanics, while a similar percentage serve on the Board or committees of United Way. More than one-fifth (23%) work for Hispanic-controlled organizations.

C. Attitudes and Perspectives on Hispanic Culture and Language

The survey asked several questions designed to determine attitudes and perspectives of respondents concerning issues related to Hispanic culture and language.

A majority of all three groups surveyed indicated that they believe that Hispanics can succeed in the United States and still retain Hispanic traditions. Agency representatives and leaders were most likely to respond positively; 100% of agency respondents, 94% of leaders, and 89% of residents (92% in Kansas and 86% in Missouri) believe it is possible. Five percent of residents feel it is not possible; another 6% indicated they don't know, as did 2% of leaders; the rest did not answer the question.

Asked which aspects of Hispanic culture and traditions they feel are most important to preserve, respondents identified language most often; it was specified by 86% of agency representatives, 74% of leaders, and 74% of residents. Three-fourths (75%) of agency representatives, 40% of leaders, and 21% of residents indicated that all aspects of culture and traditions -- language, holidays and other traditional celebrations, religion, and family structure and strength -- are very important to preserve. Non-Hispanic leaders gave a wide variety of responses, while the Hispanic leaders identified all aspects (47%), language (42%), and family structure and strength (8%).

On a related language issue, respondents were asked their views about bilingual education. The question defined bilingual education as "school programs in which some use is made of the child's native language to teach both English and other subjects," and then asked the extent to which respondents agree or disagree with five statements about bilingual education. A majority of all three groups surveyed, Hispanic and non-Hispanic, believe that bilingual programs are essential to the educational success of limited-English proficient children, disagree with the statement that bilingual programs put Hispanic students at a disadvantage because they won't learn English as quickly, do not believe that such programs are unnecessary in Kansas City, and feel that bilingual programs are equally important for Hispanic and non-Hispanic children due to population changes and Latin American interests. A majority of agency representatives and residents also believe that bilingual programs are important to maintain Hispanic traditions; about one-third of leaders -- including 31% of Hispanics and 41% of non-Hispanics -- agree.

FIGURE 28:
VIEWS ABOUT BILINGUAL EDUCATION*
(Percent)

	Agree			Disagree		
	Leaders	Agency Reps.	Residents	Leaders	Agency Reps.	Residents
Bilingual Programs:						
Are essential in helping Hispanic children learn English and not fall behind in subject matter	77	89	90	9	7	4
Are important to maintain Hispanic traditions	34	57	65	49	29	23
Put Hispanic students at a disadvantage because they won't learn English as quickly	13	7	28	72	89	60
May not be worth the effort in Kansas City since only a minority of Hispanic children have serious difficulties with English	13	4	19	72	82	66
Are equally important for Hispanic and non-Hispanic children	70	75	74	17	14	14

* Excludes those indicating they are not sure or not responding.

As the figure below shows, agency representatives and residents were most positive about bilingual education as a means of helping limited-English proficient children to learn English and not fall behind in subject matter while learning English. Resident responses were similar by state, although a larger majority of Kansas than Missouri residents disagreed with the idea that bilingual programs may not be needed in the Kansas City area. Among agency representatives, responses of Hispanics and non-Hispanics were very similar. Among leaders, Hispanics indicated somewhat higher levels of support for bilingual education except as a means of maintaining traditions, but the majority of non-Hispanics also indicated support for the program as an educational tool.

D. Political Preferences and Voter Participation

Respondents were asked about their political views and affiliations and about their voter participation. Answers to the question on where they would place themselves on the political spectrum show differences by type of respondent. As shown in Figure 29, the most frequently occurring response for leaders (42%) and residents (46%) was that they consider themselves to be middle-of-the-road with regard to political matters, while the agency representatives were most likely to identify themselves as liberal (50%). More than two-thirds of both residents (68%) and agency representatives (75%) reported that they are Democrats; leaders

were more likely to report being Democrats (43%) than Republicans (17%), but 28% indicated they are Independents. Residents were more likely than other groups of respondents to report that they don't know their party affiliation; responses of Kansas and Missouri residents were similar.

There were some differences in political preferences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic leader and agency respondents. Among leaders, 25% of Hispanics and 24% of non-Hispanics consider themselves liberal; 17% of Hispanics and 29% of non-Hispanics indicated they are conservatives; and 42% of Hispanics and 41% of non-Hispanics considered themselves to be middle-of-the-road. The rest gave some other response or did not respond. Fifty percent of the Hispanic leaders consider themselves Democrats, compared to 29% of non-Hispanics; 14% of Hispanics and 24% of non-Hispanics say they are Republicans. More than one-fourth (28% of Hispanics and 29% of non-Hispanics) self-identify as Independents. Among agency representatives, the differences are less consistent; non-Hispanics are more likely than Hispanics to consider themselves liberal (73% versus 35%), but Hispanics were more likely to report that they are Democrats (82% versus 64%); none of the Hispanic agency representatives and 6% of the non-Hispanics reported being a Republican.

FIGURE 29:

POLITICAL VIEWS AND AFFILIATIONS*
(Percent)

	Leaders	Agency Representatives	Residents
With regard to political matters, consider self:			
Liberal	25	50	29
Middle-of-the-road	42	18	46
Conservative	21	21	15
Other	4	7	7
Party affiliation:			
Democrat	43	75	68
Republican	17	4	8
Independent	28	11	3
Other	0	7	5
Don't Know	0	4	14

* Excludes those not responding.

The residents surveyed were asked about their voter participation; findings are consistent with those of similar surveys in other cities (such as those conducted in 1984 and 1986 by the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project in the Southwest and by the Midwest Voter Registration Education Project in the Midwest), but there are differences by state. A total of 47% of residents reported ever having voted in the Kansas City area; this includes 52% of Kansas residents and 42% of Missouri residents. A slightly larger percentage, 56%, indicated that they are registered voters; this includes 64% from Kansas and 48% from Missouri. Asked whether they voted in the recent city elections, 42% said yes, including 44% from Kansas and 40% from Missouri. Those who voted were asked if they voted for any Hispanic in the recent elections; 100% of voters responded positively.

Those who reported that they did not vote in the recent election were asked what factors kept them from voting. The most frequently stated reasons for not voting were not being registered, not being a citizen, not knowing much about the candidates, not wanting to get involved in politics, and believing that their vote would not make a difference. Some nonvoters also indicated that they are too young to vote; however, it appears that some of those who gave this response may in fact be over 18. The responses also show that none of the residents reported not voting because of discrimination or because of a general distrust of the government or the candidates.

FIGURE 30:

REASONS FOR NOT VOTING IN RECENT CITY ELECTIONS

Reason	Percent of Non-Voters Giving this Reason		
	Combined Metro	Kansas	Missouri
I'm not registered	43	40	46
I'm not a citizen	27	28	27
I didn't know much about the candidates	22	20	23
I am too young to vote	18	20	15
I don't like to get involved in politics	16	12	19
I didn't think my vote would make any difference	12	8	15
My English isn't very good	8	0	15
The ballots are hard to understand	4	4	4
There weren't enough Hispanic candidates	2	0	4
They don't want me to vote because I'm Hispanic	0	0	0
I don't trust the government or the candidates	0	0	0
Other	20	28	12
I don't know	6	4	8

Leaders were also asked to indicate the importance of some possible reasons for low Hispanic voter participation. Hispanic leaders were more likely than non-Hispanics to consider certain factors "very important" in causing or explaining Hispanic voter participation. Not being registered was identified by more than 70% of Hispanic leaders and half that proportion of non-Hispanics as being an important immediate factor in low Hispanic voter participation, and not being a citizen was mentioned by half the Hispanic leaders and less than one-fifth of the non-Hispanics. Reasons considered "very important" by at least half of one group of leaders (Hispanic, Non-Hispanic, or all) are shown below.

FIGURE 31:

REASONS GIVEN BY LEADERS FOR LOW HISPANIC VOTER PARTICIPATION
(Reasons Considered "Very Important" by a Majority of at Least One Group of Leaders)

Reason	Percent		
	All Leaders	Hispanic Leaders	Non-Hispanic Leaders
Lack of political information/education	64	69	53
The feeling that their vote won't make a difference	62	67	53
Not being registered	60	72	35
Poor education and limited literacy	60	64	53
Too few Hispanic candidates	51	58	35
Lack of strong voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives	49	53	41
Not being a citizen	36	50	18

Nationally, studies of Hispanic voter participation by the National Association of Latino Elected and Appointed Officials (NALEO) and the Southwest Voter Registration Education Project have indicated that non-citizenship and low registration rates are major factors in low Hispanic voter participation, along with feeling that their vote will not make a difference, and too few effective voter registration and voter education efforts.

E. Perspectives on Business Ownership and Neighborhood Stores

Respondents were asked both for their perspectives on Hispanic entrepreneurship and for information on their own shopping habits. Leaders and residents were also asked other questions about Hispanic economic development.

There is disagreement about whether there has been significant growth in Hispanic businesses in Greater Kansas City over the past five years. As shown below, respondents in all three survey groups were more likely to give a negative than a positive response when asked about such growth, but a large minority were unsure; leaders were most likely to report that there has not been significant growth, while nearly two-fifths of agency representatives indicated they are not sure.

FIGURE 32:

**VIEWS ON WHETHER THERE HAS BEEN
A SIGNIFICANT GROWTH OF HISPANIC BUSINESSES IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS***

Response	Leaders	Percent	
		Agency Representatives	Residents
Yes	26	25	37
No	47	36	39
Not Sure	17	39	22

* Excludes those who did not respond.

Respondents were also asked the extent to which lack of opportunity for Hispanic business ownership is a problem within the community; more than two-thirds of all three types of respondents felt it is a "very serious" or "somewhat serious" problem. However, 11% of agency representatives, compared to more than 35% of residents and leaders, indicated that it is a "very serious" problem.

Leaders were also asked what has been done to stimulate or encourage Hispanic economic development within local Hispanic communities. About 60% indicated that organizations in the area have provided business assistance and related services; 38% indicated that economic development entities have sought to explore and develop Hispanic ventures, and 32% reported feasibility studies have been done on specific proposed projects.

Plans for a Plaza Internacional are not well known by residents. Eleven of the residents interviewed said they are familiar with the Plaza Internacional proposal; nearly half of these indicated that they do not know what organizations were directly responsible for the feasibility studies for the proposed project. The Minority Contractors of Missouri/Kansas, the Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce were each identified by 3% of residents as responsible for the feasibility studies, while the National Economic Development Association was mentioned by 1%. The U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce was responsible for this study.

Respondents were also asked about their own buying habits. Residents appear considerably more satisfied with the neighborhood stores than leaders or agency representatives. Overall, about two-thirds of residents said that the stores in their neighborhood do meet their needs, but there was a large difference by state; 74% of Kansas residents surveyed feel that their neighborhood stores meet their needs, compared to 58% of Missouri residents. Agency representatives were asked to provide a similar rating of stores in the neighborhood where their agency is located. They are less satisfied; 39% said local stores meet the shopping needs of the Hispanic population, and an equal percentage said they do not; another 21% are not sure. When leaders were asked whether businesses in Hispanic neighborhoods adequately serve resident needs, 36% said yes and 47% said no; another 17% did not respond.

Twelve agency representatives had suggestions for retail store needs in Hispanic neighborhoods. Most often mentioned were "full-line" grocery stores or supermarkets, identified by nine persons; laundromats (five), pharmacies (four), and a full-service shopping area with various retail stores (four). There were few comments by residents, but one Westside South resident stressed the need for a grocery store and a department store in the neighborhood.

F. Immigration

A series of questions were asked about respondents' views concerning the new immigration law (the Immigration Reform and Control Act of November 1986).

A small percentage of respondents feel that the new immigration law directly affects them or their family. Eleven percent of agency representatives, 8% of residents, and 6% of leaders reported that the new law affects them directly, and 11% of agency representatives, 9% of residents and 6% of leaders felt it affects their family. A total of 61% of agency representatives believe that it will affect their friends or acquaintances, compared to 49% of leaders and 31% of residents. A majority of residents surveyed (61%) indicated that the new law will not affect anyone known to them; 41% of leaders and 32% of agency representatives felt no one they know will be affected. (Respondents could give more than one response, so cumulative answers total more than 100%.)

Agency representatives and leaders were more likely than residents to consider the new immigration law to be extremely important; 70% of leaders, 64% of agency representatives, and 46% of residents rated it as "very important." Among leaders, 78% of Hispanics and 100% of Blacks, compared to 38% of White non-Hispanics, indicated that the law is "very important." Most respondents who did not rate the law "very important" consider it "somewhat important" or --less often -- "not very important"; 8% of residents and less than 4% of agency representatives and leaders consider it "not at all important."

Seven agency representatives made positive comments about the impact of legalization, and two others noted that the law will affect everyone. Three were very critical of the law, two of them because they consider the legalization program too restrictive or ineffective. Many leaders also commented on the law. Eight noted how important it will be; one noted that "Whether [or not] you agree with the legislative objectives, it is of awesome importance to those affected." Eight leaders expressed support for legalization, nine indicated that the law will have negative effects, most often pointing to the complexity or restrictiveness of the legalization program. Two commented that strong limitations on immigration are necessary, one of them believing the new law is not strict enough.

The employer sanctions provisions in the new immigration law make it illegal for employers to knowingly hire undocumented persons; because of national controversy about whether these provisions will lead to discrimination against Hispanic citizens and legal residents, the survey included a question about whether respondents support or oppose employer sanctions. Answers varied greatly by type of respondent. About two-thirds of agency representatives (68%) indicated that they are strongly opposed or opposed to the sanctions provisions, compared to 43% of leaders and 33% of residents. Six agency representatives commented that they believe that sanctions will lead to discrimination against "non-White looking people," and five leaders also expressed concern about the possible negative impact of sanctions on Hispanics.

A smaller percentage of each group indicated that they strongly support or support sanctions; 11% of agency representatives, 41% of leaders, and 27% of residents expressed some level of support for sanctions. Residents were especially likely to indicate uncertainty; 37% of residents, compared to 21% of agency representatives and 11% of leaders, indicated they do not know whether they support or oppose employer sanctions.

Differences were found between Hispanic and non-Hispanics in their views on sanctions. More than half (56%) of Hispanic leaders "oppose" or "strongly oppose" sanctions and 36% "support" or "Strongly support" them; 18% of non-Hispanic leaders expressed opposition, and 53% expressed some degree of support for sanctions. Among agency representatives, 6% of Hispanics and 18% of non-Hispanics indicated support for sanctions, while 82% of Hispanics and 45% of non-Hispanics expressed opposition. Non-Hispanics were more likely than Hispanics to be unsure of their opinion about sanctions.

G. Discrimination

Residents were asked a series of questions addressing personal experiences with discrimination. Kansas residents were more likely than Missouri residents surveyed to report that they have encountered discrimination; a total of 37% of residents surveyed -- 46% of those in Kansas and 28% of those in Missouri -- indicated that while living in the Kansas City area, they have experienced discrimination, defined as "unfair treatment because you are Hispanic." Another 6% -- 2% in Kansas and 10% in Missouri -- responded that they are not sure. A majority (56%) of residents -- 50% in Kansas and 62% in Missouri -- indicated that they have not experienced discrimination while living in Kansas City.

Those who responded "yes" or "not sure" were asked additional questions about the nature of the discrimination and what they did about it. This subset of residents reported varied types of discrimination; the kinds of discrimination most often reported by Missouri residents were employment discrimination (42%) or discrimination in the police/criminal justice system (21%), while Kansas residents most often reported discrimination in employment (25%), education/schools (25%), or housing (21%); 46% of Kansas residents reported other types of discrimination.

Of those experiencing discrimination, 42% -- 38% of Kansas and 47% of Missouri residents -- reported filing a complaint or taking other action to do something about it. Of those who took action, half felt that the outcome of their efforts was successful.

Several other survey questions dealt with discrimination. Respondents were asked to indicate whether, compared with other groups in the community, they feel Hispanics are treated fairly. Nearly half the residents (48% in Kansas and 50% in Missouri), one-quarter (26%) of the leaders and one-fifth (21%) of the agency representatives answered "yes" to this question. Twenty-three percent of residents, 25% of leaders, and 18% of agency representatives said "no"; the rest responded "sometimes."

There were differences by ethnicity, as shown in Figure 33; among leaders, 19% of Hispanics and 41% of non-Hispanics said "yes", while 53% of Hispanics and 41% of non-Hispanics said "sometimes," and 28% of Hispanics and 18% of non-Hispanics said "no." Among agency representatives, 18% of Hispanics and 27% of non-Hispanics indicated that Hispanics are treated fairly, while 59% of Hispanics and 64% of non-Hispanics said "sometimes," and 24% of Hispanics and 9% of non-Hispanics said "no"; the majority of both groups felt they are "sometimes" treated fairly.

FIGURE 33:
OPINIONS CONCERNING WHETHER HISPANICS ARE TREATED FAIRLY
COMPARED WITH OTHER GROUPS IN THE COMMUNITY
(Percent)

	Percent by Respondent Group*				Residents	
	Leaders		Agency Reps.		KS	MO
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic		
Yes	41	19	27	18	48	50
Sometimes	41	53	64	59	24	30
No	18	28	9	24	26	20
NoResponse	0	0	0	0	2	0

* May not add to 100% due to rounding.

Twenty leaders, seven residents, and five agency representatives provided comments on this question. Thirteen of these 32 responses dealt with the relative influence and treatment of Hispanics versus Blacks. Several commented that because Hispanics are a smaller minority than Blacks, and because "Blacks speak louder," Blacks sometimes are more successful in gaining attention and services. One agency representative put it this way: "Too often, the larger community perceives issues in Black-White terms [and] ignores different development history and resultant current problems."

Respondents were also asked to estimate the importance of various factors including discrimination in contributing to high Hispanic unemployment and school dropout rates and to low voter participation. Responses indicated that other factors are considered more important than discrimination in contributing to these problems, but discrimination is viewed as a contributor to educational and employment problems. About one-third of residents, 40% of leaders, and 18% of agency representatives indicated that racial discrimination is a "very important" factor contributing to the high Hispanic dropout rate in the Greater Kansas City area. There were differences by ethnicity; among leaders, 47% of Hispanics, 25% of Blacks, and 23% of White non-Hispanics rated it "very important." Among agency representatives, 29% of Hispanics and no non-Hispanics indicated that discrimination is a "very important" contributor to the high Hispanic dropout rate.

Regarding causes of high Hispanic unemployment, 44% of residents, 38% of leaders, and 43% of agency representatives consider discrimination on the job to be a "very important" factor; 39% of residents, 45% of leaders, and 32% of agency representatives consider ineffective affirmative action programs to be "very important." Again, there were some differences by ethnicity. Hispanic agency representatives and leaders were more likely than non-Hispanics to consider discrimination on the job to be a "very important" factor in explaining high Hispanic unemployment; 44% of Hispanic and 24% of non-Hispanic leaders considered it "very important," as did 47% of Hispanic and 36% of non-Hispanic agency representatives. Response differences were greater concerning affirmative action; 41% of Hispanic agency representatives and 18% of non-Hispanics consider ineffective affirmative action programs to be a "very important" factor, as do 58% of Hispanic leaders, and 18% of non-Hispanic leaders.

None of the residents surveyed indicated that discrimination contributed to their decision not to vote in the recent city elections.

H. Assessments and Expectations

Respondents were asked to assess the quality of Hispanic leadership, and to project Hispanic prospects for the future. Responses varied somewhat by type of respondent, as shown in Figure 34, below. Residents most often rated local Hispanic leadership as "fair" (42%), while 40% of leaders and 46% of agency representatives considered it "good."

FIGURE 34:

RATING OF HISPANIC LEADERSHIP IN KANSAS CITY* (Percent)

Respondent Group	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Fair	Poor
Residents	1	9	29	42	16
Leaders	2	13	40	30	13
Agency Representatives	4	18	46	21	11

* Excludes those who did not respond.

Overall, Hispanics gave lower ratings on Hispanic leadership than non-Hispanics. Sixteen percent of residents, 18% of Hispanic agency representatives, and 19% of Hispanic leaders rated the leadership "poor," while no non-Hispanics gave this response.

Respondents provided many comments about Hispanic leadership. The most frequent resident comments about leadership, made by 16 residents, emphasized the need for more Hispanic leaders, including more elected officials. One noted that there are "not enough educated Hispanics involved in the political process." Five residents were critical of leaders who "worry more about reaching Anglos than their own people" or are not adequately involved with the Hispanic community; four felt that elected officials too often do not follow through or don't keep their word after elections. Two residents noted that leaders need to speak Spanish; another two stressed the need for more publicity about Hispanic leaders. Two others felt that there is insufficient unity among Hispanic leaders.

Agency representatives were more positive in their comments. Nine pointed out positive developments, such as noting that elected officials have mostly served more than one term, and that the community has made "strides in all areas" in both public and private sectors. Four criticized "in-fighting" or a "lack of unity" among Hispanic leaders, three felt more Hispanic leaders are needed, two felt "not enough is being done," and two felt that some leaders were not sufficiently concerned with helping Hispanic neighborhoods.

The leaders surveyed had many comments about the quality of Hispanic leadership. They stressed that there are not enough Hispanic leaders (eight leaders made comments to this effect), that there is a lack of cohesiveness or unity (seven), and that too often economically successful Hispanics do not work hard enough to help the community (five). Five commented that the number of young leaders is growing. One leader commented that "Hispanics who have 'made it' tend to blend rather than stand out," and another noted that "personal success does not breed class success." One commented that there are "too many problems for too few leaders." Three of the leaders stressed the high quality of new young leadership, while three others emphasized that current leaders are too "meek" in their dealings with officials, and should be more aggressive.

Respondents were asked if they were aware of the recent appointment of an Hispanic to an important position in Kansas City; the reference was to the new school superintendent in Kansas City, Missouri. Sixty percent of residents, 74% of leaders, and 89% of agency representatives responded "yes" to this question, but a wide variety of individuals were identified, and a minority mentioned the new school superintendent.

Regarding Hispanic prospects for the remainder of this century, most respondents were moderately optimistic, with leaders most positive; 30% of leaders, compared to 12% of residents and 14% of agency representatives, felt such prospects are "excellent"; 52% of residents, 38% of leaders, and 61% of agency representatives consider them "good." Most of the remaining respondents in each group consider prospects "fair" and the rest -- less than 10% of each group -- consider them "poor" (See Figure 35, below). Hispanics are more likely than non-Hispanics to consider future prospects excellent; otherwise, there are no consistent patterns in Hispanic versus non-Hispanic responses.

FIGURE 35:
PERCEIVED PROSPECTS FOR HISPANICS

Respondent Group	Rating				
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor	NotSure/ Don'tKnow
Residents	12	52	24	6	6
Leaders	30	38	21	9	0
AgencyRepresentatives	14	61	18	7	0

* Excludes those who did not respond.

Comments regarding future prospects were extremely varied. Three residents commented that opportunities are increasing, and one noted that the attitudes of young non-Hispanic males "have become more open-minded, which has helped overcome discrimination barriers." Another believes that Hispanics are now "keeping both identities, Spanish and English backgrounds." One resident indicated that "It will take time before anything 'outstanding' happens. We're at a stage of awareness before knowing what to do." Of the agency representatives, seven stressed the importance of improving education as a means of assuring a brighter future; seven also noted the importance of the increasing Hispanic population as a basis for increased political and economic power.

Leaders provided many comments on Hispanic prospects. They were especially likely to focus on several major issues: 14 noted the importance of education in determining future opportunities for Hispanics, 10 mentioned the need for political participation and political power in order to make other gains, eight emphasized the importance of population growth, and six commented that discrimination remains an important concern and Hispanics need to be treated as equals. One leader commented that "We are posturing ourselves properly in the areas of education and politics. We are finally realizing the importance of uniting ourselves." Another felt that "The community has a sense that the growing population of Hispanics coincides with a growing participation in the U.S. economy, socially and politically.

Asked which Hispanic subgroup they think enjoys the brightest prospects for the next decade, 64% of residents (including 58% of Kansas and 70% of Missouri residents) and 50% of agency representatives responded Mexican Americans; 38% of leaders felt Mexican Americans enjoy the best prospects, while 32% responded that Cubans have the brightest prospects. Another 11% of residents, 11% of agency representatives, and 3% of leaders felt no particular group has brighter prospects than the others. About one-sixth of each group of respondents either said they don't know or did not respond.

IV. HISPANIC COMMUNITY SERVICES

A. Community Problems and Priorities

The residents, agency heads, and leaders interviewed for the needs assessment were all asked a number of questions about perceived community problems and needs, and factors contributing to identified problems.

1. Unmet Needs

Respondents were asked to list what they felt are the three most important unmet needs in the local Hispanic community in order of importance. The question was placed at the beginning of the survey instruments to elicit perceived needs before addressing specific questions relating to community problems and priorities. All three sets of respondents agreed that schools and educational problems represent the most important unmet need. Community involvement and jobs were ranked second and third, although the order of importance varied among the three sets of respondents.

2. Community Problems

The respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they feel each of 17 identified issue areas is a problem within their community; they were asked to rate each as "very serious," "somewhat serious," or "not a problem." Since all but two identified issues were rated either "very" or "somewhat" serious problems by a majority of respondents, differences in the proportion of respondents who consider the problem "very serious" help to indicate which problems are considered most important. Figure 36 shows the percent of each group of respondents rating each as a "very serious" problem within the Hispanic community.

FIGURE 36:
EXTENT TO WHICH ISSUES ARE PERCEIVED
AS "VERY SERIOUS" PROBLEMS WITHIN THE HISPANIC COMMUNITY
(Percent)

Issue	Percent of Each Category of Respondents Perceiving Issue as a "Very Serious" Problem		
	Residents	Leaders	Agency Representatives
Low educational levels and high dropout rates	62	82	75
Teenage pregnancy	57	34	36
Substance abuse	49	36	39
Reductions in public funding for services which increase opportunities for Hispanics	47	57	57
Lack of Hispanic influence on local policy makers and elected officials	47	60	43
Hispanic youth unemployment	46	53	54
Lack of adult role models for Hispanic youth	45	47	18
Hispanics becoming "assimilated" and losing their language and culture	43	23	21
Unemployment and less than full-time employment among Hispanic adults	42	51	54
Hispanic female-headed households with low incomes	42	42	43
Lack of decent, affordable housing	40	36	46
High crime rates	37	23	39
Lack of opportunity for Hispanic business ownership	35	36	11
Hispanics having limited proficiency in English	33	32	25
Lack of adequate health care	26	26	25
AIDS	23	19	14
Domestic violence within Hispanic families	20	13	25

As the figure indicates, there are considerable differences by respondent group in the extent to which various issues are perceived to be "very serious" problems. Two issues are considered "very serious" problems by a majority of residents, five issues by a majority of leaders, and four issues by a majority of agency representatives.

One problem area -- low educational levels and high dropout rates -- is considered "very serious" by a majority of all three respondent groups -- 82% of leaders, 75% of agency representatives, and 62% of residents. Among all three groups, education was rated "very serious" by a larger majority than any other problem area. Combining "very serious" and "somewhat serious" responses, a total of 81% of residents, 88% of leaders, and 100% of agency representatives consider education a community problem; 6% of residents do not consider it a problem, and 13% of leaders (35% of non-Hispanic and 3% of Hispanic leaders) did not respond to the question.

One other issue area, teenage pregnancy, is considered a "very serious" problem by a majority (57%) of residents; a minority of the other two respondent groups -- 34% of leaders and 36% of agency representatives -- agree. Combined responses indicate that 77% of residents and 81% of leaders consider teenage pregnancy a "very" or "somewhat" serious problem, as do 64% of agency representatives.

The issues other than education which are considered "very serious" problems by a majority of agency representatives and leaders, but by a minority of residents, including reductions in public funding for services which increase opportunities for Hispanics (considered "very serious" by 57% of each group), Hispanic youth unemployment (54% of agency representatives and 53% of leaders), and unemployment and less than full-time employment among Hispanic adults (54% of agency representatives and 51% of leaders). A majority (60%) of leaders also consider lack of Hispanic influence on local policy makers and elected officials to be a "very serious" problem.

Differences were found within respondent subgroups. Overall, Missouri residents are more likely than Kansas residents to consider most of the identified issues to be "very serious" problems; among the 17 issues, all but two -- Hispanics becoming "assimilated" and lack of Hispanic influence on local policy makers and elected officials -- were rated "very serious" by more Missouri than Kansas residents. Educational problems and teenage pregnancy are the two issues considered "very serious" problems by a majority of Kansas residents; eight of the 17 issues are considered "very serious" problems by a majority of Missouri residents.

There were also differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents. For questions on all 17 identified issues, at least 35% of the non-Hispanic leaders did not respond, while both Hispanic and non-Hispanic agency representatives responded to the questions.

Response differences were large on certain questions. About four times as many Hispanic agency representatives (35%) as non-Hispanics (9%) felt that limited English proficiency is a "very serious" problem; about four times as many Hispanics (41%) as non-Hispanics (9%) also felt it is "not a problem." Non-Hispanic agency leaders most often consider it "somewhat serious" (82% compared to 24% of Hispanics). Hispanic agency representatives are more likely than non-Hispanics to consider the following issues to be "very serious" problems: Hispanics becoming "assimilated" (35% compared to no non-Hispanics), lack of adult role models (29% versus no non-Hispanics), and lack of Hispanic influence on local policy makers and elected officials (65% versus 9%). Non-Hispanic agency representatives are more likely than Hispanics to consider the following issues to be "very serious" problems: high crime rates (55% versus 29% of Hispanics), Hispanic youth unemployment and adult unemployment and underemployment (both 73% versus 41% of Hispanics), and lack of decent and affordable housing (64% versus 35% of Hispanics).

While there are considerable variations in the extent to which various issues are considered by different respondent groups to be "very serious" problems, all but two of the issues identified in the survey as potential problems -- domestic violence and AIDS -- are considered "very serious" or "somewhat serious" problems by a majority of all three categories of respondents.

Four identified issue areas were rated "not a problem" by one-quarter or more of residents: domestic violence within Hispanic families (39%), lack of adequate health care (35%), AIDS (31%) and Hispanics becoming "assimilated" and losing their language and culture (27%). At least one-quarter of agency representatives felt that Hispanics becoming "assimilated" (29%), lack of health care (25%), and lack of Hispanic influence on local policy makers and elected officials (25%) are "not a problem." None of the 17 issue areas is considered "not a problem" by as many as 25% of the leaders.

Responses to the questions on domestic violence and AIDS indicate both disagreement and reported lack of knowledge about the extent to which they are problems in the Hispanic community.

Regarding domestic violence, 44% of residents -- 36% of those in Kansas and 52% in Missouri -- consider it a "very serious" or "somewhat serious" problem, as do 56% of Hispanic leaders, 47% of Hispanic agency representatives, 64% of non-Hispanic agency representatives, and 35% of non-Hispanic leaders. Domestic violence is not considered a problem by 39% of residents (48% in Kansas and 30% in Missouri), 24% of Hispanic agency representatives, 14% of Hispanic leaders, 9% of non-Hispanic agency representatives, and no non-Hispanic leaders. Among non-Hispanic leaders, 65% either did not respond or indicated they "don't know" whether it is a problem in the Hispanic community, as did 31% of Hispanic leaders, 29% of Hispanic agency representatives, 27% of non-Hispanic agency representatives, and 17% of residents.

Responses on the AIDS question were also divided, with a large percentage of respondents indicating uncertainty about the extent to which it is a problem. About 64% of agency representatives, Hispanic and non-Hispanic, and a similar percentage of non-Hispanic leaders either indicated they "don't know" whether AIDS is a problem or did not respond; 39% of Hispanic leaders and 34% of residents -- 42% in Kansas and 26% in Missouri -- indicated they "don't know." AIDS is considered a "very serious" or "somewhat serious" problem by 35% of residents -- 22% in Kansas and 48% in Missouri -- compared to 42% of leaders and 25% of agency representatives. It is not considered a problem by 31% of residents and 11% of leaders and agency respondents.

Another survey question asked whether respondents agree with President Reagan that AIDS is the nation's number one health problem. Overall, 81% of residents, and 57 of leaders and agency respondents indicated they agree. There were differences between Hispanics and non-Hispanics; 73% of non-Hispanic and 47% of Hispanic agency representatives agreed, as did 61% of non-Hispanic and 47% of Hispanic leaders.

3. Problems Contributing to the High Dropout Rate

The respondents were also asked to consider some problems that might contribute to the high dropout rate in the Greater Kansas City area. National data indicate that about half of Mexican American and Puerto Rican youth leave school without receiving a high school diploma -- a dropout rate which exceeds that of Blacks and Anglos. Figure 37, below, indicates the extent to which each of 20 possible contributing factors is considered "very important" in contributing to the dropout problem in Greater Kansas City.

As the figure indicates, 18 of the 20 factors are considered "very important" by half or more of the residents; 14 factors are considered "very important" by a majority of the leaders, and 12 are rated "very important" by half or more of the agency representatives.

Of all the factors identified, lack of student understanding of the importance of finishing high school and going on to college for future employment opportunities was rated "very important" by the largest percentage of all three groups of respondents -- 81% of residents, 72% of leaders, and 71% of agency representatives. This factor was rated "very" or "somewhat" important by 100% of non-Hispanic agency representatives, 92% of Hispanic leaders, 91% of residents, 88% of non-Hispanic leaders, and 88% of Hispanic agency representatives. None of the leaders or agency representatives and 2% of residents consider it "not important."

In addition to the importance of education, the three factors which are considered "very important" by the largest percentage of residents are bad influences of friends and other youth (72%), teenage pregnancy (70%), and drug or alcohol abuse (64%). For leaders, they are teachers with inadequate training (70%); teachers' low expectations for Hispanic students (64%); and difficulty in reading, writing, or speaking English (64%). For agency representatives, they are parents with limited education (64%), teachers with inadequate training (64%), and too few bilingual teachers (57%).

Besides the importance of education for future job opportunities, seven other factors are considered to be "very important" contributors to the high Hispanic dropout rate by half or more of all three respondent groups. They include an economic factor and problems related to parents, youth, and teachers. A parental factor considered "very important" by three-fifths or more of each respondent group is parents with limited education. Teacher-related factors which are considered "very important" by half or more of all three respondent groups include teachers with inadequate training for working with multi-cultural and low-income students, teachers' low expectations for their Hispanic students, and too few Hispanic teachers. Student-related factors include poor grades and being held back ("flunking"), and difficulty in reading, writing, and speaking English. An economic factor, need to work to earn money, was also identified.

FIGURE 37:

EXTENT TO WHICH VARIOUS FACTORS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE
"VERY IMPORTANT" CONTRIBUTORS TO THE HIGH HISPANIC DROPOUT RATE
(Percent)

Factor	Percent Considering Factor "Very Important"		
	Residents	Leaders	Agency Representatives
Lack of student understanding of the importance of finishing high school and going to college for future employment opportunities	81	72	71
Bad influences of friends and other youth	72	51	39
Teenage Pregnancy	70	36	43
Drug or alcohol abuse	64	36	50
Parents with limited education	63	60	64
Hispanic students' low aspirations for themselves	61	62	43
Poor grades/being held back ("flunking")	60	57	50
Need to work to earn money	60	51	50
Difficulty in reading, writing, or speaking English	58	64	50
Lack of positive adult role models	58	59	54
Teachers with inadequate training for working with multi-cultural and low-income students	58	70	64
Hispanic parents' low aspirations for their children	57	55	36
Teachers' low expectations for their Hispanic students	53	64	50
Too few Hispanic teachers	52	53	54
Too few bilingual teachers	52	47	57
Lack of neighborhood schools	52	38	39
Lack of needed services in the schools	52	57	50
Inadequate school resources	50	51	43
Racial discrimination	34	40	18
Frequent back-and-forth migration to native country	29	15	11

Contributing factors to the dropout problem are viewed somewhat differently by residents of Kansas and Missouri; overall, a higher percentage of Missouri than Kansas residents consider most of the identified factors to be "very important" contributors to the high dropout rate. Missouri residents are also more likely than Kansas residents to consider school-based factors "very important." For example, nearly four times as many Missouri residents (82%) as Kansas residents (22%) consider lack of neighborhood schools a "very important" problem. Responses shown in Figure 38 below include all factors in which the differences by state were more than 12%.

FIGURE 38:

FACTORS CONSIDERED "VERY IMPORTANT" CONTRIBUTORS TO
THE HIGH DROPOUT RATE BY KANSAS VERSUS MISSOURI RESIDENTS
(Differences Exceed 12%)

Factor	Percent of Residents Considering Factor "Very Important"	
	Kansas	Missouri
Lack of neighborhood schools	22	82
Inadequate school resources	32	68
Teachers' low expectations for their Hispanic students	42	64
Lack of needed services in the schools	38	66
Parents with limited education	54	72
Need to work to earn money	52	68
Lack of student understanding of the importance of finishing high school and going to college for future employment opportunities	74	88

There are some differences in responses between Hispanic and non-Hispanic respondents. For all 20 identified factors, 29% or more of non-Hispanic leaders either did not respond or indicated they "don't know" the importance of the factor in contributing to the dropout problem. For those who did respond, non-Hispanic leaders are less likely than Hispanics to consider the following factors to be "very important": too few Hispanic teachers, too few bilingual teachers, need to work to earn money, poor grades and "flunking," Hispanic students' low aspirations for themselves, and lack of neighborhood schools.

Non-Hispanic agency representatives did respond to the questions. They are less likely than Hispanic agency representatives to consider the following factors "very important": too few Hispanic teachers (71% versus 27%), too few bilingual teachers (65% versus 46%), racial discrimination (29% versus 0%), poor grades and "flunking" (65% versus 27%), lack of needed services in the schools (65% versus 27%), teachers' low expectations for their Hispanic students (59% versus 36%), and lack of student understanding of the importance of education for job opportunities (82% versus 55%).

As already noted, most of the identified factors are considered "very" or "somewhat" important by a large majority of respondents. The factor considered least important is back-and-forth migration to the native country, which is considered not to be important by 23% of residents, 26% of leaders and 39% of agency representatives. Another 21% of residents, 15% of leaders, and 29% of agency representatives indicated they "don't know." Racial discrimination is rated "not important" by 22% of residents, 21% of agency representatives, and 11% of leaders; another 10% of residents and 7% of agency representatives indicated they "don't know," and 13% of leaders -- including 24% of non-Hispanics and 6% of Hispanics -- did not respond to this question.

Other issues are considered relatively unimportant by a large percentage of certain respondent groups, but important by other respondent groups. Lack of neighborhood schools is considered "not important" by a high proportion of Kansas residents and non-Hispanic agency leaders. Nearly one-fourth (24%) of residents, including 42% of Kansas compared to 6% of Missouri residents, consider lack of neighborhood schools "not important," as do 25% of agency representatives and 19% of leaders, including 41% of non-Hispanic leaders and 8% of Hispanic leaders. Hispanic parents' low expectations for their children are considered "not important" by 21% of agency representatives, including 27% of non-Hispanics and 18% of Hispanics; in contrast, 11% of residents 6% of leaders consider it unimportant.

4. Factors Contributing to Hispanic Unemployment

Respondents were asked to identify the importance of 10 factors in helping to explain Hispanic unemployment and underemployment in the Greater Kansas City area. All but two factors are considered "very" or "somewhat" important by a majority of all three respondent groups. Figure 39 shows the percentage of each group who consider each factor "very important."

One factor -- poor education -- was rated "very important" by at least four-fifths of each respondent group. This problem is considered "very" or "somewhat" important by 93% of residents, 89% of leaders, and 100% of agency representatives. It is considered "not important" by 4% of residents and 2% of leaders; another 1% of residents and 9% of leaders indicated they "don't know" or did not respond to the question.

FIGURE 39:

EXTENT TO WHICH VARIOUS FACTORS ARE CONSIDERED TO BE "VERY IMPORTANT"
CONTRIBUTORS TO HISPANIC UNEMPLOYMENT AND UNDEREMPLOYMENT

Factor	Percent Considering Factor "Very Important"		
	Residents	Leaders	Agency Representatives
Poor education	80	81	82
Lack of job skills	68	70	61
Competition with other minorities	56	40	50
Limited proficiency in English	52	47	50
Limited aspirations	48	55	46
Discrimination on the job	44	38	43
Ineffective Affirmative Action programs	39	45	32
Competition with Anglo women entering the work force	39	36	32
Feeling that jobs and U.S. residence are temporary	32	11	18
Not wanting to adopt American ways	30	11	14

There is also general agreement that lack of job skills is a major contributor to Hispanic unemployment and underemployment; three-fifths or more of each group consider it "very important" and 87% of residents, 87% of leaders, and 96% of agency representatives consider it "very" or "somewhat" important. Four percent of residents, 2% of leaders, and 4% of agency representatives (including 9% of non-Hispanics and 0% of Hispanics) do not consider it important; another 1% of residents indicated they "don't know," while 11% of leaders (24% of non-Hispanics and 6% of Hispanics) did not respond to the question.

Three other factors -- competition with other minorities, limited proficiency in English, and limited aspirations -- are considered "very important" by a majority of at least one respondent group. Perceived importance of these factors varies within the subgroups.

Competition with other minorities was rated "very important" by 56% of residents (including 62% in Kansas and 50% in Missouri), 40% of leaders (44% of Hispanics and 29% of non-Hispanics), and 50% of agency representatives (53% of Hispanics and 46% of non-Hispanics). It was considered "very" or "somewhat" important by 87% of residents, 70% of leaders, and 79% of agency representatives. It is considered not important by 16% of residents, 17% of both Hispanic and non-Hispanic leaders, and 21% of agency representatives (27% of non-Hispanics and 18% of Hispanics).

Limited proficiency in English is considered "very important" by 52% of residents, 47% of leaders, and 50% of agency representatives; differences by subgroup are small. This factor is considered "very" or "somewhat" important by 81% of residents and leaders, and 86% of agency representatives. Eleven percent of residents, 24% of Hispanic agency representatives and 0% of non-Hispanic agency representatives, and 8% of leaders consider it not important. Twenty-nine percent of non-Hispanic leaders either did not respond to the question or indicated they "don't know" whether it is important, as did 3% of residents and 3% of Hispanic leaders.

Limited aspirations are considered more important by Hispanics than by non-Hispanics, and Missouri residents were more likely than those in Kansas to consider it a key factor. It was rated a "very important" contributor to Hispanic unemployment and underemployment by 55% of leaders (including 67% of Hispanics and 29% of non-Hispanics), 48% of residents (including 38% in Kansas and 58% in Missouri), and 46% of agency representatives (including 53% of Hispanics and 36% of non-Hispanics). It is considered "very" or "somewhat" important by 79% of residents and leaders and 75% of agency representatives. Another 11% of residents, 9% of leaders (including 18% of non-Hispanics and 6% of Hispanics), and 14% of agency representatives (27% of non-Hispanics and 6% of Hispanics) feel it is not an important factor; the remaining 10% of residents, 11% of leaders (all of them non-Hispanics), and 11% of agency representatives indicated they "don't know" or did not respond to the question.

Two factors -- feeling that jobs and U.S. residence are temporary and not wanting to adopt American ways -- are considered important by less than half the leaders and agency representatives. Fifty-four percent of residents, 49% of leaders, and 29% of agency respondents consider not wanting to adopt American ways to be "very" or "somewhat" important; 33% of residents, 26% of leaders, and 64% of agency representatives consider it not important; 41% of non-Hispanic leaders indicated they "don't know" or did not respond. Responses regarding the feeling that jobs and U.S. residence are temporary were varied. This factor is considered "very" or "somewhat" important by 59% of residents, 34% of leaders, and 37% of agency representatives, while 28% of residents, 28% of leaders, and 37% of agency respondents consider it not important; differences across subgroups are very small. More than half (53%) of non-Hispanic leaders either indicated they "don't know" or did not respond to the question, as did 31% of Hispanic leaders, 27% of non-Hispanic agency representatives, 25% of Hispanic agency respondents, and 13% of residents.

There are generally small differences among resident responses by state except for the question on limited aspirations. In addition to the issues already discussed, large differences between Hispanic and non-Hispanic leaders are found on the questions related to discrimination and affirmative action. Job discrimination is considered a "very" or "somewhat" important contributor to Hispanic employment problems by 92% of Hispanic leaders, 91% of non-Hispanic agency representatives, 81% of residents, 77% of Hispanic agency representatives, and 47% of non-Hispanic leaders. It is considered not important by 12% of residents, 12% of Hispanic and 9% of non-Hispanic agency representatives, 3% of Hispanic leaders, and 29% of non-Hispanic leaders; 24% of non-Hispanic leaders did not respond to the question. On the question of ineffective Affirmative Action question, there are also differences, but they appear to reflect not so much differences in responses among those who provided their perceptions, but rather the fact that 35% of non-Hispanic leaders either indicated they "don't know" or did not respond to this question.

B. Description of Agencies

1. Agency Structure

A total of 28 agency representatives were asked about their agency's structure and services; 10 of them are associated with organizations in Kansas and 18 in Missouri. The respondents -- directors, presidents, or other officials of these agencies -- include 17 Hispanics, 10 Anglos (white non-Hispanics), and one Black.

The agency representatives include several individuals heading different offices or components of the same organization, so a total of 24 different groups are included. These agencies have been categorized into three different groupings for purposes of analysis. The first group includes 13 agencies which have full-time staff and provide direct services to Hispanic clients; this category includes both organizations which classify themselves as Hispanic community-based organizations and agencies which are not specifically Hispanic-focused but whose client load is at least 35% Hispanic. The second group includes seven Hispanic membership organizations which have no paid staff; some provide voluntary services to clients or give scholarships, while others serve primarily their own membership. The third group includes four large "mainstream" agencies which have paid staff, but are not Hispanic focused, and which report client loads which are 2-10% Hispanic.

In the presentation and analysis of data which follows, information on agencies and services is provided by category of agency, with information on the the first group of agencies presented separately, since they are the primary providers of services to Hispanics in the Kansas City metro area.

The 24 agencies have existed for varying lengths of time, ranging from three to 97 years; the median is 22 years. Seventeen -- or 71% -- of the agencies are considered by respondents to be Hispanic community-based organizations; this includes 10 (77%) of the 13 agencies which are classified as the primary providers of services to Hispanics and all seven of the membership organizations.

Eighteen (75%) of the agencies reported they consider service or advocacy on behalf of Hispanics to be one of the main purposes of the organization; this includes 11 (85%) of the 13 primary service agencies, five (86%) of the seven membership organizations, and one (25%) of the four mainstream service agencies.

2. Governance

Asked about agency structure, 15 (63%) indicated that the organization has a volunteer board of directors and paid staff. Another four agencies (17%) have a volunteer board and volunteer staff, two (8%) are volunteer groups with no formal board, one (4%) has a paid board and paid staff, and two (8%) have some other structure. All but one (92%) of the 13 primary service agencies reported volunteer boards and paid staff. Four (57%) of the membership organizations indicated that they have volunteer boards and staff, and two others (29%) indicated that they are volunteer groups with no formal board of directors. Three (75%) of the four mainstream organizations reported paid staff and a volunteer board, while the other has paid staff and a paid board.

Several questions were asked about the agencies' boards of directors. Total board membership varies from two to 23; the median number of board members for agencies with boards is 10. Agency respondents were asked how many Board members are Hispanic. Among the agencies reporting formal boards of directors, one -- a mainstream agency reporting 2% Hispanic clients -- has no Hispanic members. The rest report between one and 17 Hispanic members, with a median of five.

Eight groups (33%) indicated that they have Black board members; the number ranges from one to four. Five (38%) of the primary service providers groups and three (75%) of the mainstream service agencies have Black board members; none of the Hispanic membership organizations do. Two agencies reported having members of other minority groups on their boards; one primary service agency has one other minority member, and one mainstream agency has six other minority members on its board. Asked about corporate representation, seven agencies (29%) indicated they have from one to nine corporate representatives on their boards; this includes three (23%) of the primary service agencies and three (75%) of the mainstream agencies.

The 20 groups (83%) which reported that they have a formal board of directors were asked how the board is selected. Six groups (25%) indicated that they have a self-perpetuating board, with new members nominated and elected by current board members; this includes four (31%) of the primary service agencies and two (50%) of the mainstream agencies. Another five (21%) reported that the board is elected by the community or by the agency's members, or a combination of the two; this is the process for four (80%) of the five membership organizations which have a formal board of directors and for one (8%) of the primary service organizations. Other reported board selection methods include board members being asked to serve by the Executive Director (three agencies or 13%); board members nominated by the community or community groups but final selection made by the current board (one agency or 4%); a combination of members chosen by the community, representatives of other agencies or units of government, and members chosen by the current board (two agencies or 8%), and other methods (three agencies or 13%).

3. Budgets and Funding Sources

The agency respondents were asked their total budgets for the current fiscal year; the information provided indicates that the three categories of agencies have different funding levels. All seven membership groups have budgets below \$50,000, while all four mainstream agencies have budgets above \$1 million. The funding levels for the primary service groups range from less than \$50,000 (three agencies or 23%) to \$1 million or more (two agencies or 15%). One (8%) has a budget between \$50,000 and \$149,999; two (15%) have budgets between \$150,000 and \$299,999; three (23%) between \$300,000 and \$499,999; two (15%) between \$500,000 and \$999,999.

Asked about changes in their budgets from the prior year, 11 agencies (46%) indicated that the budget has increased, 12 (50%) reported no change, and one (4%) reported a decrease. Eight (62%) of the primary service agencies reported a budget increase, as did two (29%) of the Hispanic membership groups and one (25%) of the mainstream agencies. The one agency reporting a decrease is among the primary service groups.

Agencies were asked to indicate their sources of funding. Most agencies reported multiple funding sources; the percentage reporting each major source of funding is shown in Figure 40. As the figure indicates, the most frequently reported source of funds is money raised from the community, reported by 14 agencies (58%). Two other sources -- foundations and churches -- were reported to be a funding source by 11 agencies (46%), 10 agencies (42%) reported federal funding, nine (38%) reported funding from local government, and the same number funding from United Way.

FIGURE 40:

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR AGENCIES
(Percent)

Percent of Agencies Reporting This Source

Funding Source	All Agencies	Primary Service Agencies	Membership Groups	Mainstream Agencies
Funds raised from the community	58	62	57	50
Foundations	46	54	29	50
Churches	46	62	0	75
Federal government	42	46	0	100
Local government	38	46	0	75
United Way	38	46	0	75
State government	33	31	0	100
Profits from agency ventures	29	31	29	25
Corporations	29	39	14	25
Dues/Other	38	31	57	25

The different categories of agencies reported different funding sources. The most frequent sources of funds for the seven membership organizations are funds raised from the community, and dues and other funding sources (each reported by four agencies or 57%). Two membership organizations (29%) reported foundation funding, two (29%) profits from agency ventures, and one (14%) corporate funding; none reported public funds or church or United Way funding. All four mainstream organizations reported federal and state funding, and three of four (75%) reported each of the following: church, local government, and United Way funding. The primary service agencies most often reported funds raised from the community and church funding (reported by eight agencies or 62% each), and foundation funding (reported by seven agencies or 57%). Six agencies (46%) reported funding from each of the following sources: the federal government, local government, and United Way.

4. Staffing

Agency staffing information was also requested; it is summarized in Figure 41, below. As already noted, the seven membership organizations have no paid staff, while the other 17 agencies all have staff. The median number of staff is 14. The data show that the primary service agencies have total staffs ranging from 2-43 persons, while the mainstream agencies have 56-600 staff.

FIGURE 41:

STAFFING PATTERNS OF AGENCIES
(Number of Agencies/Percent)*

Number of Staff	Total	Full-Time	Hispanic	Black
0	7 (29%)	7 (29%)	7 (29%)	16 (67%)
1-5	4 (17%)	5 (21%)	11 (46%)	6 (25%)
6-10	3 (13%)	4 (17%)	2 (8%)	0
11-20	3 (13%)	2 (8%)	3 (13%)	1 (4%)
21-50	3 (13%)	5 (21%)	1 (4%)	0
51-100	2 (8%)	0	0	1 (4%)
Morethan100	2 (8%)	0	0	0
NoResponse	0	1 (4%)	0	0

* May not add to 100% due to rounding.

As for full-time staff, the seven membership organizations (29%) have none, one (4%) did not provide this information, and the remaining 16 (67%) have 1-37 full-time employees. The median number of full-time staff for the 16 agencies reporting they have full-time personnel is eight.

A majority of agencies which have staff have Hispanic personnel, Hispanic senior staff, and bilingual personnel. All 17 agencies with staff have Hispanic employees; the number ranges from 1-34, with a median of four. The primary service agencies, which have total staffs ranging from 2-43, have 1-34 Hispanic staff; the mainstream agencies, which have 56-600 employees, have 1-6 Hispanic staff.

Eight agencies (33%) reported having Black staff, with a range of 1-91; four primary service agencies (31%) and all four mainstream agencies have Black staff. Four (17%) of the agencies -- one primary service agency (8%) and three mainstream agencies (75%) -- have other minority staff. Asked about regular volunteers, 10 agencies (42%) -- including four (57%) of the membership organizations, four (31%) of primary service agencies, and two (50%) of the mainstream agencies -- reported having such volunteers; the number ranges from 1-99.

Of the 17 agencies with paid staff, 16 (94%) reported having bilingual personnel who speak both English and Spanish; the number of such personnel ranges from 2-20, with the median being four bilingual staff. For mainstream agencies, the percentage of bilingual staff ranges from 1-7% with an average of 5%, while for primary service groups the range is 16-100%, with an average of 56%. In addition, three (43%) of the Hispanic membership organizations report bilingual volunteers.

Twenty-two groups provided information about senior or management staff; of the 16 agencies (67%) reporting that they have senior staff, 10 (63%) have Hispanics in such positions and six (38%) do not. Nine (69%) of the primary service agencies have Hispanic senior staff, compared to one (25%) of the mainstream agencies. Three agencies (19% of those with senior staff) indicated that they have Blacks in senior positions, and one (6%) has senior staff from another minority group.

5. Service Areas and Client Loads

Agency respondents were also asked about their service areas and client loads. The information provided by the agencies indicates that a majority (13 agencies or 54%) serve a multi-city or multi-county area, while five (21%) serve the whole city of Kansas City, Kansas, or Kansas City, Missouri, and another five (21%) serve certain neighborhoods. One agency (4%) reported that its service area is broader than any of these response categories. All five agencies reporting that they serve certain neighborhoods are among the primary Hispanic service agencies; they represent 38% of primary service agencies. One (8%) of the primary service agencies and four (57%) of the membership groups reported that they serve one city. Three (75%) of the mainstream agencies serve a multi-city or multi-county area, while the fourth (25%) indicated a wider service area.

As to the number of clients served, nine entities (38%) did not provide direct client service information or indicated that they do not provide direct services. The other 15 agencies (63%) reported serving from nine clients to 25,000 clients per year; the median for those who reported serving clients is 1,500. Three of the membership organizations reported serving clients; two serve 12 or fewer and the other 305. The two mainstream agencies providing client information reported 1,634 and 25,000 individuals served per year. There is considerable variation in client loads for the primary service agencies, with the number of reported clients ranging from 25-8,000. However, three of the mainstream agencies have service areas larger than the Kansas City metropolitan area; for example, one serves 21 counties in northeast Kansas.

Agency heads were also asked about the race and ethnicity of their clients. All 24 groups provided some information on client ethnicity; several of the membership organizations indicated that while they do not have clients in the same sense as agencies with full-time staff, they do provide services to their members, and they gave ethnicity information on them. All the agencies reported some Hispanic clients; the range is 2-99%, with 16 groups (67%) -- including nine (62%) of the primary service agencies and all the membership groups -- indicating that at least half the people they serve are Hispanic. The mainstream agencies reported 2-10% of their clients are Hispanic; two (50%) reported 2% Hispanics, one (25%) 5% Hispanics, and one (25%) 10% Hispanics. The membership organizations reported 75-99% of their services are provided to Hispanics. The range is greatest for the primary service agencies, which reported client loads that are 35-90% Hispanic.

Agency heads were also asked what percentage of their Hispanic clients experience difficulty with English. Nineteen (79%) reported that some of their clients are limited-English proficient; this includes all 13 (100%) of the primary service agencies, three (43%) of the Hispanic membership organizations, and three (75%) of the mainstream agencies. The range reported was 5-80%, with seven (54%) of the primary service agencies reporting that half or more of their clients have difficulty with English. The mainstream agencies reported that 5-30% of their Hispanic clients are limited-English proficient. As noted above, 16 or 67% of the agencies reported having one or more bilingual staff.

Sixteen (67%) of the agencies reported that they have Black clients, with Blacks representing from 5-50% of their total clients. One (14%) of the Hispanic membership organizations, 11 (85%) of primary service agencies, and three (75%) of the mainstream agencies reported serving Black clients. Seventeen (71%) of the agencies reported serving Anglo clients; this includes 11 (85%) of the primary service agencies, three (43%) of the Hispanic membership groups, and three (75%) of the mainstream organizations (the fourth did not provide a percentage but does serve Anglos). Seven (29%) of the agencies reported that they serve other minorities, with such groups representing 1-10% of their clients. Five (38%) of the primary service groups and two (50%) of the mainstream organizations serve other minorities.

C. Community Services: Needs and Availability

1. Perceived Importance of Services

As a basis for comparing service availability and service needs, residents and leaders were asked to rate the importance of a list of 24 different types of services. Figure 42 indicates the percentage of residents and leaders who consider each type of service "very important." Educational services for children and youth were rated "very important" by 93% of residents and 89% of leaders. Two other types of service are considered "very important" by more than 70% of both groups; health care is viewed as "very important" by 83% of residents and 76% of leaders, and employment and training programs by 74% of residents and 81% of leaders.

FIGURE 42:

PERCEIVED IMPORTANCE OF VARIOUS TYPES OF SERVICES

Type of Service	Percent Considering This Service "Very Important"	
	Residents	Leaders
Educational services for children and youth	93	89
Counseling	63	60
Adult education	76	66
Meals/activities for the elderly	73	53
Recreational services	56	53
Referral services	62	55
Emergency food	79	53
Other emergency services	48	42
Health care	83	76
English as a Second Language courses	68	64
Commodities (food) programs	65	49
Day care/child care	69	60
Mental health services	55	53
Alcohol abuse services	77	64
Legal services	71	53
Drug abuse services	77	66
Low and moderate income housing services and programs	59	72
Community development/physical development projects	67	62
Rehabilitation services for handicapped persons	72	47
Vocational education	67	72
Employment and training programs	74	81
Nursing home/long-term care	64	47
Emergency shelter	79	59
Business assistance/small business loans	63	64

Other types of services considered "very important" by at least 70% of leaders include low and moderate income housing services and programs (72%) and vocational education (72%). Non-Hispanic leaders were more likely than Hispanics not to respond to the questions.

Other services considered "very important" by at least 70% of residents include emergency shelter (79%), emergency food (79%), drug abuse services (77%), alcohol abuse services (77%), adult education (76%), meals and other activities for the elderly (73%), rehabilitation services for handicapped persons (72%), and legal services (71%).

There are some differences by state, as shown in Figure 43, below; the figure includes all services for which the percentage difference by state is 12% or more.

FIGURE 43:

PERCENT OF RESIDENTS CONSIDERING SERVICES
"VERY IMPORTANT" BY STATE*

Type of Service	Percent Considering Service "Very Important"	
	Missouri	Kansas
Child care	58	80
Adult education	68	84
Employment and training programs	68	80
Emergency shelter	88	70
Business assistance/ small business loans	56	70
Meals/activities for the elderly	66	80

* Includes all services where differences in response by state are 12% or greater.

As the figure indicates, a higher proportion of Kansas residents than Missouri residents consider child care, adult education, employment and training, business assistance, and services for the elderly to be "very important"; a higher percentage of Missouri than Kansas residents consider emergency shelter to be "very important."

2. Services Offered by Agencies

Agency leaders were asked about the services they offer. Asked to categorize their agencies by types of services provided, nine agencies (38%) indicated they are multi-service agencies, four (17%) education agencies, three (13%) social service agencies, and one each (4%) health, advocacy, community development, and legal services categories. Four (17%) felt they do not fit any of these categories. Of the primary service agencies, six (46%) reported being multi-service agencies, two (15%) social service providers, and one each (8%) health, education, community development, legal services, and "other." Two (50%) of the mainstream agencies described themselves as multi-service groups, one (25%) as an educational entity, and one (25%) as a social service agency. Among the membership groups, two (29%) indicated they are educational entities, one each (14%) advocacy and multi-service, and three (43%) "other."

The agency heads were asked what services they provide on a regular basis, using the same list that residents and leaders considered in assessing the importance of various types of services. The first three columns of Figure 44, below, indicate the number of agencies in each category which reported providing each of the 24 different types of services. Responses are provided by category of agency.

FIGURE 44:
NUMBER OF AGENCIES PROVIDING VARIOUS TYPES OF SERVICES
ON A REGULAR BASIS

Type of Service	Agencies Providing This Service			Percent Considering This Service "Readily Available"	
	Primary Service	Member-ship	Main-stream	Residents	Leaders
Referral services	8	0	1	18	9
Counseling	7	0	3	20	8
Educational services for children and youth	6	5	1	37	13
Adult education	6	2	1	24	11
Emergency food	6	1	2	27	9
Meals/activities for the elderly	5	2	2	34	19
Recreational services	5	2	1	38	8
Other emergency services	5	1	1	17	8
Commodities (food) programs	5	0	0	28	13
English as a Second Language courses	4	0	1	23	6
Legal services	4	0	0	21	13
Community development/physical improvement projects	3	0	1	21	4
Health care	2	2	3	42	8
Day care/child care	2	0	1	34	4
Alcohol abuse services	2	0	2	30	8
Low and moderate income housing services and programs	2	0	1	19	2
Vocational education	2	0	0	20	9
Employment and training programs	2	0	0	13	6
Mental health services	2	0	2	21	4
Rehabilitation services for handicapped persons	1	0	2	13	6
Drug abuse services	1	0	2	31	8
Emergency shelter	1	0	0	26	4
Nursing home/long-term care	0	0	1	20	4
Business assistance/small business loans	0	0	0	12	8

The data indicate that nine or more agencies provide each of the following six types of services: educational services for children and youth, counseling, adult education, meals or activities for the elderly, referral services, and emergency food. Between five and eight agencies provide each of the following five services: recreational services, other emergency services, health care, English-as-a-Second Language (ESL) courses, and commodities (food) programs. The other 13 types of services are provided by four or fewer agencies. One type of service, business assistance/small business loans, is not provided by any of the groups.

The 13 primary service groups all have paid staff and serve client groups that are at least 35% Hispanic. The services they provide are shown in the first column of the figure. The most frequently provided service for those agencies is referral, which is provided by eight agencies (62%); counseling is provided by seven groups (54%); emergency food, educational services for children and youth, and adult education by six each (46%), and meals/activities for the elderly, recreational services, other emergency services, and commodity (food) programs by five each (38%). Four groups (31%) provide ESL courses and the same number provide legal services, while three groups (23%) carry out community development/physical improvement projects. The following services are provided by two groups (15%): health care, day care/child care, alcohol abuse services, low and moderate income housing services and programs, vocational education, and employment and training programs. One agency (8%) provides each of the following: rehabilitation services for handicapped persons, mental health services, drug abuse services, nursing home/long-term care, and emergency shelter.

The membership organizations have no paid staff and only one reported serving more than 12 individuals yearly; that group provides recreational services through a sports league to about 300 youth. Five (71%) of the membership groups report providing some form of educational assistance, often in the form of scholarships. Two groups (29%) provide adult education, and the same number provide health-related services (not primary health care), recreational services, and programs for the elderly. One group (14%) provides emergency food and one (14%) other emergency services.

The mainstream organizations are large agencies which report a small percentage (2-10%) of Hispanics among their current clients. Among the four mainstream organizations, as the chart indicates, the most frequently provided services are counseling and health care, each provided by three groups (75%); two (50%) provide each of the following: emergency food, programs for the elderly, alcohol abuse services, rehabilitation services, mental health services, and drug abuse services. None of the mainstream agencies provides employment and training, vocational education, emergency shelter, legal services, or commodities programs.

Information was sought from the local public schools concerning the availability of bilingual education programs. The Kansas City, Missouri, public schools reported that during the 1986-87 school year 300 Hispanics were enrolled in its bilingual programs, 250 in grades kindergarten-8 and 50 in grades 9-12. The programs were also serving 200 Asians. Bilingual programs were offered in seven different public schools: Woodland, Scarritt, and Switzer Elementary Schools, Westport Middle and Senior High, and Northeast Middle and Senior High. In Kansas City, Kansas, the school system reported no bilingual education program; instead, it indicated an enrollment of 1,050 students, 694 of them Hispanic, in ESL courses; most were reportedly attending Harmon High School.

Available information on level of services provided by primary service agencies is summarized in Figure 45, below (Most mainstream agencies did not provide detailed information on service levels by type of service). When agencies gave a range of numbers for level of services, the larger number was used; thus numbers presented represent the maximum service level reported. Some agencies provided information on slots, families served, or individuals served per month rather than annual service levels; these are indicated on the chart. Where services are provided to a very specific target group, this is specified. In addition, a number of agencies provide referrals for particular services; these are also indicated.

The agency data cannot provide precise information on the availability of services to Hispanics, since all the agencies serve both Hispanics and non-Hispanics. Available data indicate that the number of total clients served in each program varies greatly.

For example, the data show that two primary service agencies, located in Missouri, provides mental health services; one serves 600 clients a year, the other 25. Two primary service agencies provide alcohol treatment services; the one in Missouri reported serving seven clients a year, while the Kansas group has 13 slots. One primary service agency provides drug abuse services to 13 clients per month. Two mainstream agencies also provide drug abuse services, but neither was able to indicate the number of persons served per year.

FIGURE 45:

LEVEL OF SERVICES PROVIDED BY PRIMARY SERVICE AGENCIES

Type of Service (and Number of Agencies)	Total Number of Persons Served by Primary Service Agencies (Number Per Year or as Indicated)	
	Kansas	Missouri
Referral services (8)	1,344 (2-no numbers)	1,381 (1-no numbers)
Counseling (7)	122 slots 150 prisoners (1-no numbers)	1,980
Educational services for children and youth (6)	200	1,615 20 slots 25 pre-schoolers
Adult education (6)	7 (1 referral only) (1-no numbers)	50 15 slots (1 referral only)
Emergency food (6)	1,500 (2-no numbers)	600 280/mo.
Meals/activities for the elderly (5)	835 34/mo.	250 54 slots

FIGURE 44: CONT.

Type of Service (and Number of Agencies)	Total Number of Persons Served by Primary Service Agencies (Number Per Year or as Indicated)	
	Kansas	Missouri
Recreational services (5)	200/mo. 1,150-art lessons 109 elderly- one outing	1,850
Other emergency services (5)	5-10 elderly (1-no numbers)	500 migrants 600 (1-no numbers)
Commodities (food) programs (5)	64 families 15 elderly	50 families 180/mo. 1,300
English as a Second Language courses (4)	24 (1 referral only)	50 (1 referral only)
Legal services (4)	295	1,700 (1 cooperation only)
Community development/ physical improvement projects (3)	0	75 housing units built, repaired 250 persons- phys.improvements (1 advis. group only)
Health care (2)	0	9,000 client visits 30
Day care/child care (2)	0	25 families 100
Alcohol abuse services (2)	7	13 slots
Low and moderate income housing services and programs (2)	0	197, plus work on 75 units 5 loans
Vocational education (2)	0	120 (1 referral only)
Employment and training programs (2)	109 slots 200	0
Mental health services (2)	0	625

FIGURE 44: CONT.

Type of Service (and Number of Agencies)	Total Number of Persons Served by Primary Service Agencies (Number Per Year or as Indicated)	
	Kansas	Missouri
Rehabilitation services for handicapped persons (1)	10	0
Drug abuse services (1)	13/mo.	0
Emergency shelter (1)	3/mo.	0
Nursing home/ long-term care (0)	0	0
Business assistance/small business loans (0)	0	0

Two agencies report providing employment and training services; both are located in Kansas, and one serves 200 clients a year, while the other has 109 training slots but serves only senior citizens. Information from local government agencies administering federally funded employment and training programs authorized through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) indicates that Hispanics constitute 7% of all adults and 2% of all youth clients in the Kansas City, Missouri JTPA programs, and less than 1% of adults and 2% of youth clients in the Kansas City, Kansas programs.

Day care is provided by two primary service agencies; both are in Missouri and they serve a total of 92 children between them, including 27 in after-school "latch-key" programs.

One health care provider in Missouri reports 9,000 client visits per year, while the other does not provide primary care and serves 30 clients per year. One mainstream agency reports nursing home/ long-term care services; it is an educational institution with a program through its nursing school. The one primary service agency providing rehabilitation services for the handicapped reports serving 10 clients per year. The one agency providing emergency shelter assists three persons per month.

3. Perceived Availability of Services

To determine how resident and leader perceptions compare with the actual number of agencies providing various services and the number of clients served, these respondent groups were asked about the availability of the various types of services. The last two columns of Figure 44 show the percentage of residents and leaders who feel that each type of service is "readily available." Thus where the percentage specified is low, few residents and/or leaders feel the service is readily obtainable.

The data indicate that a minority of residents and a smaller minority of leaders believe any of the services is readily available. Four types of services are considered "readily available" by one-third or more of residents; they include health care (42%), recreational services (38%), meals/activities for the elderly (34%), and day care/ child care (34%). The following types of services are considered "readily available" by less than 20% of residents: business

assistance and loans (12%), employment and training programs (13%), rehabilitation services (13%), non-food emergency services (17%), and housing programs (19%).

Among leaders, programs for the elderly (19%), educational services for children and youth (13%), commodities programs (13%), legal services (13%), and adult education (11%) are most likely to be considered "readily available," but no service is considered "readily available" by more than 19% of leaders. Services considered "readily available" by less than 5% of leaders include housing programs (2%), emergency shelter (4%), nursing home/long-term care (4%), community development/physical improvement projects (4%), day care/child care (4%), and mental health services (4%). Non-Hispanic leaders were more likely than Hispanics either not to respond to questions about availability or to respond that they "don't know."

Among residents, there are differences by state in perceived availability of services. Figure 46, below, shows services for which there is a difference of 12% or more in the percentage of residents who consider each service either "readily" or "not available."

As the figure indicates, except for day care, Missouri residents are less likely than Kansas residents to consider these services "readily available" and more likely to consider them "not available."

FIGURE 46:
PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES BY STATE*
(Percent of Residents)

Type of Service	Percent Considering Service:			
	"Readily Available" Kansas	Missouri	"Not Available" Kansas	Missouri
Day care/child care	26	42	6	4
Educational services for children and youth	44	30	8	12
Adult education	24	24	12	24
English as a Second language courses	30	16	10	20
Alcohol abuse services	38	22	14	20
Drug abuse services	40	22	14	16
Recreational services	48	28	10	20
Counseling	26	14	14	20

* Includes services for which differences in response by state are 12% or greater.

Agency representatives were asked several questions related to the availability of versus the demand for the services they provide. They were asked whether there are any programs or services for which they have waiting lists or must turn people away regularly. Twelve agencies (50%) said yes; this includes nine (69%) of the primary service agencies and three (75%) of the mainstream agencies; however, one of the mainstream agencies is an educational institution which turns people away because of its competitive admissions process. None of the membership organizations responded positively.

Asked which of their projects are unable to meet the demand for services, agency representatives from the primary service agencies identified four housing-related projects, including two utility and rent assistance projects, one emergency housing, and one weatherization effort; four legalization and immigration efforts; two elderly services projects, one of them an employment and training effort; one emergency assistance project; and one group therapy component of a mental health program. The mainstream agencies identified two homemaker projects, companion sitter and shopper programs, emergency assistance services, and an adoption service.

Asked what existing services they would expand if the agency had additional resources to serve Hispanics, representatives of eight agencies or 33% (including three or 23% of primary service agencies, five or 71% of membership groups, and none of the mainstream agencies) responded that they would expand educational services. Another three agencies or 13% (8% of primary service agencies, 50% of mainstream agencies, and none of the membership groups) said counseling services. Three groups said they want to expand senior citizen services, three would increase legalization/immigration services, and two would increase transportation to medical and other services. Other responses were varied, with no other type of service named by more than one agency.

Agency heads were also asked what new services for Hispanics they would add if they had additional resources. Educational services for children and youth, ESL and literacy training for adults, and housing services were each named first by three or 13% of agencies; three (23%) of primary service agencies and none of the membership or mainstream groups named each type of educational services, while two (15%) of primary service agencies and one (25%) of the mainstream agencies named housing, emphasizing emergency shelter. Two agencies (8%), both primary service agencies, would add emergency services; two membership groups would add employment services. No other type of service was named by more than one group.

Agency heads were asked to what extent Hispanics take advantage of the services available from their agency; 16 (57%) indicated Hispanics take better advantage of those services than other minority groups, seven (25%) said about the same, and five (18%) said worse. There were major differences by category of agency. Nine (69%) of the primary service agencies, all seven (100%) of the membership agencies, and none of the mainstream agencies reported that Hispanics take better advantage of their services than other minority groups. Three (75%) of the mainstream agencies and one (8%) of the primary service agencies said worse; the rest said use was the same as for other minority groups.

4. Sources of Health Care

Health care is considered "very important" by a higher percentage of residents and leaders than any other type of service except educational services for children and youth. Specific questions were asked about where Hispanics in the Kansas City area obtain health care.

Agency heads were asked where they most often refer their clients for medical care. Seventy-one percent indicated that they typically refer clients to community clinics: 39% specified Richard Cabot Clinic, and 4% each named Clinicare and Wayne Minor Health Clinic. Another 14% reported referring clients to hospitals.

Residents -- who include individuals with a variety of income levels and thus who have varying eligibility for free or partially subsidized health care -- were asked where they go for medical care. They indicated they are more likely to see a private doctor (53%) than go to a hospital (23%) or a community clinic (16%). Three percent indicated they use folk medicine, 3% indicated some other source of medical care, and 2% did not respond to the question. Those reporting they are most likely to go to a hospital named many different ones, and three clinics were also identified; choice of health facility varied by state or residence, as shown below.

FIGURE 47:

PERCENT OF RESIDENTS REPORTING HOSPITALS OR CLINICS
AS THEIR SOURCE OF MEDICAL CARE

Facility	Percent of Residents	
	Kansas	Missouri
Hospital as choice	24	22
Kansas U. Medical Center	14	0
St. Luke's	4	6
St. Mary's	0	6
Truman	0	4
Trinity	0	4
Menorah	0	2
Providence	2	0
Other	8	2
Clinic as choice	12	20
Richard Cabot	0	16
Clinicare	2	2
Wayne Minor	0	4

Note: Some respondents named more than one hospital.

Hispanic leaders have a somewhat different perception of where most Hispanics receive medical care; 42% identified community clinics as sources of medical care, with 38% naming the Richard Cabot Clinic. Another 19% indicated doctors as the most likely source of medical care, 11% named hospitals (6% naming the Kansas University Medical Center and 6% St. Mary's), 4% folk medicine, and 4% other sources; 21% did not respond.

5. Service Needs and Availability by Client Groups

Another way of looking at service needs and availability is by considering different target groups, differentiated by age, gender, or special needs. Agency heads were asked what client groups they serve on a regular basis. As Figure 48, below, indicates, most of the groups indicated that they serve a wide range of client groups.

FIGURE 48:

NUMBER OF AGENCIES REPORTING SERVICES TO VARIOUS CLIENT GROUPS

Client Group	Total Agencies	Reported as Regular Client Group by:		
		Primary Service	Hispanic Membership	Mainstream Service
Infants (under 2)	9	4	2	3
Pre-school children	9	4	2	3
Elementary age children	12	7	3	2
Youth 12-15	13	8	3	2
Youth 16-21	16	8	5	3
Adults	20	11	5	4
Elderly	17	10	3	4
Elderly living with children	9	5	1	3
Handicapped persons	9	4	1	4
Women	13	7	2	4
Single-parent families	11	8	1	2
Veterans	8	3	3	2
Pregnant teenagers	5	2	1	2
Undocumented persons	10	8	2	0

As the figure indicates, most groups serve a varied population. The client group most often served is adults, which 20 agencies (83%) report serving on a regular basis; the elderly are served by 17 groups (71%), youth 16-21 by 16 groups (67%), youth 12-15 by 13 (54%), and women by 12 groups (50%). Least often identified as regular client groups are pregnant teenagers, served by five groups (21%). The target groups least served by the 13 primary service groups are pregnant teenagers, who are served by two groups (15%), veterans by three groups (23%), and infants, pre-school children, and handicapped persons, each served by four groups (31%).

Agencies were also asked to identify up to three primary target groups. Some agencies did not provide full information, but the available data are shown below for the agencies which have staff (the primary service agencies and mainstream service agencies).

FIGURE 49:

PRIMARY TARGET GROUPS AS REPORTED BY AGENCIES
(Including 17 Service Agencies with Staff)

Client Group	Number of Agencies
Infants(under2)	1
Pre-school children	2
Elementary age children	3
Youth 12-15	3
Youth 16-21	2
Adults	5
Elderly	7
Elderly living with children	1
Handicapped persons	3
Women	1
Single-parent families	0
Veterans	1
Pregnant teenagers	1
Undocumented persons	1

As the figure indicates, seven service agencies identified the elderly as a primary target group, five identified adults, and three identified each of the following: elementary age children, youth 12-15, and handicapped persons. Two agencies named pre-school children and youth 16-21, and the remaining groups were identified by one group, except for single-parent families, which were not identified as a primary target group for any of the agencies.

Residents and leaders were asked about relative needs of various target groups; a very small percentage of leaders felt any of the client groups is "fully served" and there was very little variation in the percentage of leaders who felt various groups were "fully served." For this reason, Figure 50 shows the percent of residents and leaders who consider each of the groups to be "not served."

FIGURE 50:
EXTENT TO WHICH CLIENT GROUPS ARE PERCEIVED TO BE "NOT SERVED"
(Percent)

Client Group	Residents		Leaders
	Kansas	Missouri	
Infants (under 2)	14	32	9
Pre-school children	4	12	4
Elementary age children	6	12	0
Youth 12-15	18	22	8
Youth 16-21	16	46	11
Adults	8	28	9
Elderly	10	14	8
Elderly living with children	10	22	25
Handicapped persons	14	28	21
Women	12	20	11
Single-parent families	14	28	13
Veterans	18	18	11
Pregnant teenagers	18	14	9
Undocumented persons	16	36	23

As the figure indicates, there are considerable differences by state and group in perceived service gaps for various client groups. Three client groups are considered "not served" by one-fifth or more of the leaders; these are elderly people living with their children (25%), undocumented persons (23%), and handicapped persons (21%). None of the client groups is considered to be "not served" by as many as one-fifth of the Kansas residents; 18% consider each of the following three groups to be "not served": pregnant teenagers, veterans, and youth 12-15. Missouri residents are much more likely than Kansas residents to identify gaps in services to many target groups. At least one-fifth consider ten of the 15 identified client groups to be "not served," and more than one-fourth reported that the following six groups are "not served": youth 16-21 (46%), undocumented persons (36%), infants under two (28% each).

The client groups LEAST likely to be considered "not served" are pre-school children, elementary age children, and the elderly (excluding those living with their children).

D. Agency Identification and Assessments

Respondents were asked their familiarity with and assessments of a variety of organizations, institutions, and public agencies within the community, with emphasis on how important these entities are to Hispanics and how well they serve the needs of Hispanics in the Greater Kansas City area.

1. Community Organizations Serving Hispanics

Residents and leaders were asked to assess the importance of a number of area organizations which provide services to Hispanics. They were asked to indicate familiarity with the group, and rate its importance only if they were familiar with it. Thus the question provides an indication of how well known various organizations are in the community and among non-Hispanic leaders, and how important they are considered to be in providing services to Hispanics or helping them move up the economic ladder. Figure 51 indicates the percentage of each respondent group who rated each organization as "very important."

FIGURE 51:

EXTENT TO WHICH VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS ARE CONSIDERED "VERY IMPORTANT" TO HISPANICS

Organization	Percent Rating it "Very Important"		Agency Reps.	
	Residents Kansas	Leaders Missouri		
MISSOURI-BASED				
Guadalupe Center, Inc.	50	92	79	96
Guadalupe Parish Center	30	76	49	44
Richard Cabot Clinic	38	84	76	85
Westside Housing Organization	20	56	49	63
Mattie Rhodes Counseling Center	4	34	36	33
Good Shepherd Lutheran Mission	4	38	28	33
Craft/Learning Center	4	32	28	19
LULAC National Educational Service Center	46	56	57	54
KANSAS-BASED				
Clinicare (KS)	20	26	38	36
El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos	74	40	57	71
Harvest America	30	30	45	54
Spanish Speaking Office	22	28	36	32
K.C. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	30	50	62	54
U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	30	34	51	32
Minority Contractors of MO/KS	16	36	34	14

As the figure indicates, the Guadalupe Center in Kansas City, Missouri, is the organization receiving the highest percentage of "very important" ratings by Missouri residents (92%), leaders (79%), and agency heads (96%). Kansas residents gave El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos, located in Kansas, the highest percentage of "very important" ratings (74%); it is also considered "very important" by 71% of agency representatives and 57% of leaders. The Richard Cabot Clinic is considered "very important" by 84% of Missouri residents, 85% of agency heads, and 76% of leaders.

Two other organizations are considered "very important" by at least half the leaders, agency heads, and residents from one state. They are the LULAC National Educational Service Center, rated "very important" by 56% of Missouri residents, 57% of leaders, and 54% of agency heads; and the Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, similarly rated by 50% of Missouri residents, 62% of leaders, and 54% of agency representatives.

A majority of Missouri residents also considered the Guadalupe Parish Center (76%) and Westside Housing Organization (56%) "very important"; 50% gave a similar rating to the Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce. The only organization other than El Centro rated "very important" by half or more of Kansas residents is the Guadalupe Center (50%).

The other organization considered "very important" by a majority of leaders is the U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce (51%). Agency representatives identified the Westside Housing Organization (63%) and Harvest America (54%).

None of the organizations was rated "not important" by more than 6% of residents or 7% of agency representatives; one organization was considered unimportant by 17% of leaders.

A major factor affecting the above ratings is the high percentage of respondents who did not provide ratings because they were asked to do so only if they were familiar with the organizations. Figure 52, below, indicates the percentage of each respondent group who did not respond to each question.

As the figure indicates, agency representatives and leaders tend to be more familiar with the organizations than residents. The only organization not familiar to a majority of agency heads (57%) is the Craft/Learning Center. Just over half (51%) of leaders did not indicate familiarity with the Craft/Learning Center or Good Shepherd Lutheran Mission. A majority of Missouri residents were unfamiliar with six of the organizations: the two just named (54% each), both located in Missouri, plus Clinicare (70%), Harvest America (62%), the Spanish Speaking Office (58%), and Minority Contractors of Missouri/Kansas (56%). Half or more of the Kansas residents did not indicate familiarity with 12 of the 15 identified organizations; a majority were familiar only with El Centro in Kansas and with the Guadalupe Center and the LULAC Center in Missouri.

Comparisons between Hispanic and non-Hispanic agency representatives show no clear pattern; Hispanic agency heads are more likely to be familiar with some of the groups and less likely to be familiar with others. On the other hand, non-Hispanic leaders were far more likely than Hispanics not to respond to the questions requiring familiarity with the organizations. At least 50% of non-Hispanic leaders indicated lack of familiarity with 12 of the 15 agencies; the exceptions were the Guadalupe Center, the Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, and U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce.

FIGURE 52:

PERCENT OF RESPONDENT GROUPS NOT INDICATING FAMILIARITY
WITH AREA ORGANIZATIONS

Organization	Percent Not Responding to Rating Question			
	Kansas Residents	Missouri	Leaders	Agency Reps.
MISSOURI-BASED				
Guadalupe Center, Inc.	24	0	11	4
Guadalupe Parish Center	56	10	23	21
Richard Cabot Clinic	56	14	21	7
Westside Housing Organization	68	22	32	25
Mattie Rhodes Counseling Center	86	48	42	46
Good Shepherd Lutheran Mission	80	54	51	46
Craft/Learning Center	86	54	51	57
LULAC National Educational Service Center	46	30	28	21
KANSAS-BASED				
Clinicare (KS)	70	70	49	43
El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos	6	46	28	14
Harvest America	58	62	36	32
Spanish Speaking Office	58	58	38	32
K.C. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	52	24	11	7
U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	58	46	13	21
Minority Contractors of MO/KS	78	56	32	46

2. Institutional Assessments

In addition to considering the importance of community-based organizations serving Hispanics, all three respondent groups were asked to indicate how well they feel various institutions serve the needs of Hispanics in the Greater Kansas City area. Weighted average ratings were obtained by a scoring process, based on ratings of "excellent," "very good," "good," "fair," and "poor" provided by the respondents. Results are shown in Figure 53.

FIGURE 53:
WEIGHTED AVERAGE RATING OF INSTITUTIONS*

Institution	Weighted Average Rating			Agency Reps.
	Residents Kansas	Missouri	Leaders	
Churches	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.0
Public schools	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.0
Labor unions	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4
Corporations	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.3
Hispanic newspapers, radio, and TV programs	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.6
Mainstream newspapers, radio, and TV programs	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.9
United Way	2.7	3.4	3.8	2.8
Other mainstream charitable foundations/ organizations	2.5	3.1	2.4	2.9
Hispanic civil rights and service organizations	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.5
Non-Hispanic civil rights and service organizations	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.8
Federal government	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.3
State government-KS	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.0
State government-MO	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.0
City government-KC, KS	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.1
City government-KC, MO	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.4
Other local governments	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0

* Weighted averages were obtained by scoring responses as follows:
"excellent" = 5; "very good" = 4; "good" = 3; "fair" = 2; and "poor" = 1.
The total score was divided by the number of individuals responding to the question.

As the figure shows, most cumulative ratings are around the "fair" (2.0) level. The only institutions rated at the "good" level (3.0 or above) by all four respondent groups were the churches; the aggregate rating for churches (the total score when the four weighted average ratings are added across) is 13.6. Other institutions with aggregate ratings above 10 include United Way (12.7), other mainstream charitable foundations and organizations (10.9), and Hispanic civil rights and service organizations (10.7).

Besides churches, Kansas residents gave their highest ratings to public schools and Hispanic civil rights and service agencies (both 2.8); Missouri residents gave more positive responses to United Way (3.4), other mainstream charitable foundations and organizations (3.1), and Hispanic media (2.8). Leaders rated United Way highest (3.8), and were also relatively positive about Hispanic media (2.9) and Hispanic civil rights and service organizations (2.8). Agency heads gave relatively high ratings to other mainstream charitable foundations and organizations (2.9) and United Way (2.8).

Lowest ratings -- around the "fair" level, aggregate scores of 8.5 or below -- went to other local governments (8.4), the Kansas state government (8.5), non-Hispanic civil rights and service organizations (8.5), and mainstream media (8.5). The institution considered by Missouri residents to be serving the needs of Kansas City area Hispanics least well is the federal government; for Kansas

residents, it is the city government of Kansas City, Kansas. Leaders gave their lowest scores to corporations, mainstream media, and the Missouri state government, while agency representatives were least satisfied with non-Hispanic civil rights and service organizations and the mainstream media.

Non-Hispanic leaders frequently indicated they "don't know" how responsive the various institutions are; a majority either did not respond or answered "don't know" for all institutions except United Way. Response rates were especially low for state and local governments. The responses provided in the figure are largely from the Hispanic leaders. Among agency heads, the responses of Hispanics and non-Hispanics were generally quite similar. Agency representatives had high response rates except for the questions about labor unions and other local governments, where nearly half did not respond or indicated they "don't know" how well these institutions serve Hispanic needs.

Residents in Kansas were least likely to feel able to rate the Missouri state government, the Kansas City, Missouri, city government, other local governments, and other mainstream charitable foundations and organizations. Missouri residents had higher response rates overall; only half, however, answered the question about other local governments. Both Kansas and Missouri residents consider the Missouri state government and the Kansas City, Missouri, city government to be serving Hispanic needs better than their Kansas counterparts.

Respondents were also asked a specific question about how they feel the quality of education in parochial schools compares with that in public schools in the Greater Kansas City area. Responses are summarized in Figure 54, below.

FIGURE 54:

PERCEIVED QUALITY OF EDUCATION PROVIDED
BY PUBLIC VERSUS PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS
(Percent of Respondents)

Perceived Quality of Education	Residents	Percent by Respondent Group*			
		Leaders		Agency Reps.	
		Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Parochial schools	66	41	64	55	47
Quality about the same	13	29	22	36	24
Public schools	4	6	3	0	18
Not sure/don't know	16	18	11	9	12
No Response	1	6	0	0	0

* Columns may not total 100% due to rounding.

As the figure indicates, a majority of residents (66%), Hispanic leaders (64%), and non-Hispanic agency representatives (55%) believe that the parochial schools offer higher quality education. For all groups, this was the most frequently occurring response. Eighteen percent of Hispanic agency representatives and less than 10% of all other groups rated the public schools as superior. The remainder either indicated that the quality is about the same, indicated uncertainty, or did not respond to the question.

3. Perceived Adequacy of Public Services

All three respondent groups were asked to assess the adequacy of public services. Figure 55 provides the weighted average rating for each type of service. Services are listed in order of cumulative ratings, with the highest rated first.

As the figure indicates, ratings varied by respondent group, but all three groups gave higher ratings to the following three types of public services: fire protection, public library services, and garbage collection. Only the first two had an average rating across groups of "good" or better. The services receiving the lowest cumulative rating across groups was maintenance of streets, which is considered "fair." Hispanic leaders and agency heads are somewhat less positive about police and fire protection than non-Hispanics.

FIGURE 55:

WEIGHTED AVERAGE RATING OF PUBLIC SERVICES*

Type of Service	Weighted Average Rating			Agency Reps.
	Residents Kansas	Residents Missouri	Leaders	
Fire protection	3.5	3.0	3.1	3.1
Public library services	3.2	2.8	3.5	2.9
Garbage collection	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.7
Police protection	2.9	2.2	2.6	2.5
Public transportation	2.3	2.8	2.1	2.5
Maintenance of public facilities and parks	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.3
Maintenance of streets	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1

* Weighted averages were obtained by scoring responses as follows:

"excellent" = 5; "very good" = 4; "good" = 3; "fair" = 2; and "poor" = 1.

The total score was divided by the number of individuals responding to the question.

A comparison of Missouri and Kansas resident responses indicates that Missouri residents are more positive than Kansans about local public transportation and the two groups give equal ratings to garbage collection; for the other public services, Kansas ratings are higher.

V. THE FUTURE: MEETING COMMUNITY NEEDS

A. Findings and Conclusions

1. Hispanics in Kansas City: Demographics and Perspectives

a. The Hispanic population of the Kansas City metropolitan area appears somewhat better off economically than Hispanics nationally, but -- although strongly work-oriented -- is younger, less well educated, and less well off economically than the general Kansas City population. Hispanics in Kansas City, especially Hispanic men, have very high labor force participation rates, but are more likely than the general population to work in semi-skilled or unskilled positions and less likely to be managers or professionals. This is also true of Hispanics nationally. Kansas City Hispanics have somewhat larger families, slightly higher rates of female-headed households, and higher poverty rates than the general Kansas City population. Compared to Hispanics nationally, Kansas City Hispanics are more likely to be native-born, their median family income is higher, and their unemployment rate is lower. Both Census and survey data support these conclusions; however, it is difficult to be precise about sociodemographic statistics because much of the available data comes from the 1980 Census.

b. Hispanic residents, leaders, and agency officials agree that it is possible to succeed in the U.S. and still retain Hispanic traditions. Language is identified as the aspect of Hispanic culture and traditions that is most important to preserve.

c. The large majority of Hispanics in the Kansas City area are fluent in English, but Census and survey data both indicate that a large number of Hispanics continue to speak mostly or only Spanish at home. Hispanic-focused agencies report that a significant proportion of their Hispanic clients have difficulty with English.

d. Hispanic residents, leaders, and agency officials express strong support for bilingual education, but they are more likely to consider it important because it contributes to educational or economic success than because it will help maintain traditions.

e. Hispanic residents and Hispanic leaders interviewed are more likely to consider themselves "middle-of-the-road" than liberal or conservative. Hispanic agency officials are more likely to consider themselves "liberal"; however, responses are split so there is not a majority in any category. The party affiliation reported by half the Hispanic leaders and a majority of Hispanic residents and agency representatives is Democrat.

f. When asked to identify factors contributing to community problems such as high dropout and unemployment rates, resident respondents tend to identify causes related to themselves and their community, as much as or more than weaknesses within the institutions that serve them.

g. Hispanics in Kansas City are moderately optimistic about their future prospects; many see education as a key determinant of future progress.

2. Human Service Needs and Gaps

a. Thirteen identified agencies appear to be the primary providers of human services to Hispanics; typically, more than half their staff are bilingual, and most have majority-Hispanic client groups. Two "mainstream" agencies which report small proportions of Hispanic clients but have very large client loads also appear to serve a good number of Hispanics in some of their programs. All agencies surveyed serve non-Hispanics as well as Hispanics.

b. There are many unmet service needs in the community, according to respondents, but perceptions of unmet service needs and community problems vary by location and respondent group. Missouri residents identify more unmet service needs than Kansas residents. Agency officials see more problems as very serious and unmet than residents; nine of the 13 primary service agencies indicated that they have waiting lists or must regularly turn people away from one or more of their programs. Leaders are more likely than residents to consider client groups "not served" and services "not available."

c. Low educational levels and high dropout rates are seen as the most important problems and education the most critical unmet need for Kansas City area Hispanics.

1) The greatest perceived need is for educational services for youth, but adult education and English as a Second Language (ESL) courses are also considered lacking. Poor education is considered the most important contributor to high unemployment rates, and parents' low educational levels are seen as a major contributor to high dropout rates for Hispanic youth.

2) Hispanics in Kansas City believe that the major cause of high dropout rates is lack of student understanding of the importance of finishing school for later employment. Residents most often identify student factors as key causes for dropping out, while leaders and agency representatives are more likely to identify factors outside students' control.

3) Missouri residents express far more displeasure with the public schools than do Kansas residents. Missouri residents are four times as likely as Kansas residents to identify a lack of neighborhood schools as a major contributor to the high dropout rate, and two-thirds are more identify other school factors such as inadequate school resources, lack of needed services in the schools, and teachers' low expectations for Hispanic students. None of these is considered very important by a majority of Kansas residents.

4) Two-thirds of residents and a majority of Hispanic leaders believe parochial schools provide better quality education than the public schools.

5) Agency representatives consider community-based educational services inadequate to meet the need. Six primary service agencies and one mainstream agency provide educational services for children and youth, and the same number report adult education programs, but agency officials consider service levels insufficient. They most often identified educational services as the kinds of programs they would expand or initiate if they had additional resources.

6) Residents, leaders, and agency representatives agree on the importance of bilingual education for educational success, but only one of the two major public school systems has a bilingual program. The Kansas City, Missouri, public schools report serving 300 Hispanics in their bilingual programs in seven different schools. Kansas City, Kansas, has an ESL rather than a bilingual program, which serves 694 Hispanics, most of them at Harmon High School.

d. High unemployment -- among youth and adults -- is a major community concern. After education, lack of jobs and related employment problems are generally considered the greatest unmet need.

1) Three of the four factors identified as most important contributors to high unemployment relate to education and training needs -- poor education, lack of job skills, and limited English proficiency. The fourth is competition with other minorities.

2) Employment and training services targeting Hispanics are extremely limited. At the time of the survey only two service agencies, both in Kansas, provided employment and training, and one served only elderly. One Missouri group has since added a youth employment program with federal funding. Vocational educational services are also very limited.

3) Hispanics, especially youth, are under-represented among Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) clients in the metropolitan area; Hispanics represent 7% of adult and just 2% of youth clients in Kansas City, Missouri JTPA programs, and less than 1% of adults and 2% of youth in Kansas City, Kansas.

4) Lack of English proficiency is viewed as a major contributor to unemployment. Four primary service groups and one mainstream educational institution provide ESL classes.

e. Missouri residents consider youth 16-21 to be the most underserved target group in their community. In spite of the community perception that youth unemployment and high dropout rates are very serious problems, only two agencies report that youth 16-21 are primary target groups.

f. Teenage pregnancy is considered a major community problem, and a very important reason for dropping out of school; services addressing this problem are inadequate. Four agencies provide some services to pregnant teenagers, but they are a primary target group for one mainstream agency only. One primary service group has a counseling program serving 56 pregnant teenagers, 41 of them Hispanic.

g. Alcohol and drug abuse are seen as very important service needs, and as contributors to the high dropout rate. Yet only two primary service agencies provide alcohol abuse services -- one in Missouri and one in Kansas -- and their combined number of service slots is 20. One primary service agency provides drug abuse services and has 13 slots. Two of the mainstream agencies report providing each of these services, but both serve very few Hispanics.

h. Health care is seen as very important, but more readily available than most other kinds of human services. Low-cost services appear to be less available in Kansas than in Missouri; no Kansas health center reported serving a high proportion of Hispanics, while one Missouri clinic serves a predominantly Hispanic client group. A high proportion of residents reported going to a private doctor rather than a hospital or clinic for health care.

i. There seems to be a shortage of low-cost day care, with just one agency reporting infants and two reporting pre-school children as primary target groups. Only two primary service agencies, both in Missouri, provide day care. However, day care is not identified as a major unmet need by residents.

j. Rehabilitation and in-home services for the handicapped and chronically ill appear very limited. The only primary service group providing rehabilitation services serves 10 clients a year, and would like to expand this component. Two mainstream agencies indicated they would like to expand homemaker programs and related home health care efforts.

k. A large number of agencies are now providing services to the elderly, but additional service capacity is needed. Services for the elderly are considered very important by a large majority of the residents interviewed. While five primary service agencies and two of the mainstream groups provide such services, elderly living in multigenerational families seem to be less targeted than other elderly; just one primary service group reported them as a primary focus. Three primary service agencies would like to expand their senior citizen services; two report having to turn away some elderly.

l. Both emergency shelter and long-term housing are major community concerns. Leaders consider affordable, decent housing to be largely unavailable, and just two primary service and one mainstream agencies provide housing services. Two primary service agencies frequently turn away applicants for utility and rental assistance, and groups also report inadequate resources to serve all those requesting weatherization and home repair. Emergency shelter is seen as very important, but is provided by only one group; two other agencies indicated they would start shelters if funds were available.

m. Residents interviewed consider emergency food to be among the most important community services. Six primary service and two mainstream agencies provide such assistance; one Hispanic-focused group reports having to turn away people requesting emergency food and other emergency assistance.

n. Limited mental health services are available; no primary service agency in Kansas offers such services, and the two in Missouri serve geographically limited target areas. The primary provider serves about 600 clients per year but reports having to turn away individuals needing group therapy, and would like to expand this program as well as mental health services for adults. Two mainstream agencies provide mental health services, but only one has a large program; it, too, is located in Missouri.

o. Agencies report inadequate resources to provide immigration-related services. Four primary target agencies indicate that they are unable to serve all those requesting legalization or other immigration services, and three would expand those services if they had additional resources. Undocumented persons are served by eight primary service agencies and two membership groups, but not by any of the mainstream organizations; they are a primary target group for just one primary service agency.

p. Residents, leaders, and agency officials consider AIDS and domestic violence to be less serious concerns than other community problems, and Hispanic leaders and agency officials seem to consider it a less serious problem than do non-Hispanics. A large majority of residents agreed with the statement that AIDS is the nation's number one health problem, as did a majority of non-Hispanic leaders and agency representatives, but less than half the Hispanic leaders and agency officials.

q. Nursing home/long-term care is not available from any primary service agency; it is considered a very important service by nearly two-thirds of residents.

r. Program data indicate single-parent families, women, elderly living with children, and veterans are least likely to be targeted for services; no primary service agency identified single-parent households as a primary target group, and the others are a primary target group for only one agency each.

3. Mainstream Institutions: Responsiveness and Services

a. Many mainstream institutions are perceived by Kansas City Hispanics to be not very responsive to Hispanic needs. In terms of serving Hispanic needs, only one institution -- churches -- received ratings at or above the "good" level from residents, leaders, and agency officials; United Way ranked second. Kansas residents gave their lowest rankings to the Kansas City, Kansas city government and to non-Hispanic civil rights and service organizations; Missouri residents were most negative about the federal government and local governments other than the two Kansas City municipalities. Both groups of residents gave low ratings of the responsiveness of the Kansas state government. Leaders were most negative about corporations, mainstream media, and the Missouri state government. Agency representative gave their lowest ratings to non-Hispanic civil rights and service organizations and the mainstream media.

b. Hispanics consider some public services inadequate. Services considered least adequate are maintenance of streets and maintenance of public facilities and parks. Kansas residents also express a low level of satisfaction with public transportation, while Missouri residents are negative about police. The only service rated "good" by all three respondent groups is fire protection.

c. Discrimination is a serious concern, but is considered less important than some other factors in contributing to problems such as high unemployment and high dropout rates. More than one-third of residents report having experienced discrimination, defined as "unfair treatment because you are Hispanic." Discrimination in employment was reported most often, followed by police/criminal justice system, education/school, and housing discrimination. Discrimination is not considered an issue in voting.

d. Treatment of Hispanics compared to Blacks is a concern in a city where Hispanics are a much smaller proportion of the population. Leaders are particularly concerned that the larger community tends to perceive issues in Black-White terms. This is seen as a complicating factor in high unemployment.

4. Public Education and Information/Mutual Understanding

a. Non-Hispanic leaders interviewed are very uncertain about Hispanic community needs and problems, and the availability of services. They also tend to be unfamiliar with Hispanic agencies.

b. Agency non-Hispanics are generally knowledgeable about the Hispanic community; their jobs bring them into direct contact with the community and with Hispanic agencies.

c. Hispanic and non-Hispanic leaders differ in their opinions about some issues affecting Hispanics. For example, most Hispanic leaders oppose the employer sanctions provisions of the new immigration law, while a majority of non-Hispanic leaders support them. Non-Hispanic leaders are also much more likely to believe that Hispanics are treated fairly, and much less likely to believe that discrimination is a very important factor in the high dropout and unemployment rates.

5. Hispanic Community Education and Information

a. Both residents and leaders report a very high level of community involvement. Residents most often reported being active in a church or religious group or doing volunteer work in the Hispanic community. Leaders most often do volunteer work in the community, serve on an Hispanic agency Board of Directors or advisory group, or work for an entity which serves many Hispanics. Nearly two in five Hispanic leaders currently live in a neighborhood with a large concentration of Hispanics, and another two-fifths have lived in an Hispanic neighborhood in the past.

b. Many Hispanic agencies are not well known in their own community, although residents familiar with Kansas City Hispanic organizations tended to consider them very important. Only one agency, the Guadalupe Center, Inc., is known to and considered very important by at least half of residents in both states and by leaders and agency officials. Four other agencies, the Richard Cabot Clinic, Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, LULAC National Educational Service Center, and El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos, are similarly rated by leaders, agency officials, and at least half the residents in one state. Five agencies are apparently unknown to a majority of residents interviewed in their own state.

c. Hispanic civil rights and service organizations are viewed more positively by Hispanic residents, leaders, and agency representatives than most mainstream organizations, and the Hispanic press is viewed more positively than the mainstream press.

d. Concerning the new immigration law, Hispanic leaders and agency representatives are more knowledgeable and have stronger opinions than Hispanic residents. For example, a majority of Hispanic leaders and agency representatives oppose employer sanctions; residents are more likely to be uncertain. Leaders and agency representatives also are more likely to believe that the new law will have major effects on the community.

6. Empowerment

a. Residents report low rates of voter participation; the most frequent reasons given for not voting in the most recent municipal elections were that they aren't registered, aren't citizens, or don't know enough about the candidates. Hispanic leaders agree about these factors, and also consider limited education/literacy an important obstacle to voting.

b. There is concern, especially among leaders, about lack of Hispanic business ownership progress and opportunities. The Plaza Internacional project is unknown to a large majority of residents interviewed.

c. Leaders and agency representatives, and to a lesser degree residents, especially those in Missouri -- express dissatisfaction with neighborhood shopping areas. Recommendations for additional needed stores include of a full-line grocery, landromat, pharmacy, and full-service retail shopping area.

d. None of the interviewed agencies reported providing business assistance or small business loans, though one of the membership organizations is a business organization.

e. Hispanic leadership is a key concern, and leadership development and opportunities are perceived to be a critical need. Hispanics are more critical of their own leadership than are non-Hispanics, and residents are more critical than the other two respondent groups. There is a perceived need for more Hispanic leaders, including more elected officials, as well as for more unity/cohesiveness among Hispanic leaders, and continued community involvement by Hispanics once they become successful.

B. Recommendations and Strategic Plan

Introduction

The Metropolitan Hispanic Council is the brainchild of the Advisory Committee to the Hispanic Needs Assessment.

It will constitute a think tank and advocacy institution. The organization will bring together the best and the brightest among the Hispanic leadership to address Hispanic issues and concerns.

The Hispanic Needs Assessment gives important demographics and perspectives on Hispanics in Kansas City. The formulation of a Metropolitan Hispanic Council would have been impossible before the present study.

1. Human Services

a. Recommendation

To expand the scale of corporate contributions and the number of colleges providing matching funds to the existing Hispanic Scholarship Program.

Implementation Strategy

1). By October 31, 1988 the League of United Latin American Citizens National Educational Service Center will establish a special Task Force of 10 persons to identify, contact and request participation of colleges and universities not currently participating in the matching program.

2). During 1989 the Task Force will contact local corporations and seek funding.

3). A small grant to provide administrative and secretarial assistance will be sought from the Hispanic Development Fund.

b. Recommendation

To have the Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas School Boards begin to keep accurate demographic information on Hispanic children and, if successful, to extend systematization of information gathering on the Hispanic population to other levels of government.

Implementation Strategy

1). By October 31, 1988 The Metropolitan Hispanic Council will appoint a Hispanic Education Issues Committee composed of Hispanic leaders and educators to prepare a position paper on the problems and suggest solutions. The paper will be presented to both school boards with requests for action.

2). By October 31, 1988, the Hispanic Education Issues Committee will meet with Dr. George García in order to assure participation by capable Hispanics on the newly established KCMO Dropout Task Force.

3). By October 31, 1988, the Hispanic Education Issues Committee will meet with Superintendent David Lusk to develop a strategy for the district to track attendance and dropout rates for junior and senior high school students in Kansas City, Kansas.

4). The Metropolitan Hispanic Council will hear quarterly from the Hispanic Education Issues Committee and the Hispanic representative on the Dropout Task Force as a means of monitoring the School Boards' responses. The Metropolitan Hispanic Council will report back to the community via public media annually.

5). Once successful implementation has been gained in one or both of the school districts the Metropolitan Hispanic Council will ask the Hispanic Education Issues Committee to continue its work and prepare further position papers on developing useful demographic information at the city, county and state levels of government in Kansas and Missouri. The same implementation steps as above will be used.

c. Recommendation

To extend childcare services at affordable prices in the Hispanic community by means of expansion of the programs offered at Plaza de Niños and the Franklin Center and initiation of a new program through El Centro, Inc.

Implementation Strategy

1). By January 1, 1989, the Hispanic Development Fund will assist Guadalupe Center, Inc., Franklin Center and El Centro, Inc. in developing funding proposals and securing funding for expansion and initiation respectively.

2). The goal will be to increase the number of full-time, affordable day care slots by 100.

d. Recommendation

To implement an experimental case management-based program focused on Hispanic students determined to be at-risk to dropout in junior high school.

Implementation Strategy

1). By January 1, 1989, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC) National Educational Service Center, with assistance provided by the Hispanic Development Fund, will develop funding proposals and work to secure funding for two full-time, bilingual case managers to be housed at agencies of LULAC's choice. Funding for the positions and a simple evaluation program will be sought from the affected school districts. Further cooperation from the districts will include contacting the case manager whenever an at-risk student misses school and having teachers and counselors participate with the case manager in developing an individualized education plan for each student.

2). The case manager will work with at-risk students and their families. The case manager will focus significantly on the family as a vital resource in the student's decision to at least complete a secondary education.

3). During the summer the case managers will interview dropouts and their families to determine the causes for dropping out and to further educate themselves on its prevention in their own work as well as identifying programmatic responses which the school can undertake within the school setting.

4). An independent evaluator will be retained by the Hispanic Development Fund to study the impact of the program over a 3-year period and report the results to the school districts and the community at-large.

e. Recommendation

To maintain and expand existing supplemental programs, such as the Guadalupe Center Inc.'s Academia Del Pueblo, Richard Cabot Clinic's Parents as Teachers and El Centro's Migrant Tutorial Program, which assist Hispanic students experiencing academic difficulties or inadequate opportunities in the normal school setting.

Implementation Strategy

By January 1, 1989, the Hispanic Development Fund will assist Guadalupe Center, Inc., and El Centro, Inc. in developing funding proposals and securing funding for expansion of the two programs as well as determining the appropriateness and feasibility of expansion to other sites.

f. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing educational services for Hispanics at the senior high school level, especially Guadalupe Center, Inc.'s Project Success and LULAC's Career and Financial Aid Counseling programs.

Implementation Strategy

By January 1, 1989, the Hispanic Development Fund will assist Guadalupe Center, Inc., and LULAC National Educational Service Center in developing funding proposals and securing funding for continuation and, if possible, expansion of the two programs.

g. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing educational services for adult Hispanics especially English as a Second Language (ESL) and General Equivalency Diploma (GED) programs at Guadalupe Center, Inc., El Centro, Inc., Don Bosco Center and Franklin Center, and Donnelly College's BELL (Basic Education for Life-Long Learning) Program.

Implementation Strategy

1). By January 1, 1989, the Hispanic Development Fund will assist the various agencies in developing funding proposals and securing funding for continuation and, if possible, expansion of the existing programs.

2). The goal overall is for at least 200 Hispanics to successfully complete GED programs annually.

h. Recommendation

To establish a position, which might be called Hispanic Job Development Coordinator, to help coordinate various efforts by various agencies through employment training, research, education and job development efforts.

Implementation Strategy

1). The Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will assist the Metropolitan Hispanic Council in identifying funding for the position. The Metropolitan Hispanic Council will establish an Employment Committee composed of Hispanic agency heads, and representatives of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce to choose an operating agency and to suggest directions and strategies for accomplishing the goals outlined below.

2). Research employment demographics of medium to large-sized companies in the greater Kansas City area and attempt to arrange voluntary affirmative action programs for companies with deficient records of Hispanic employment

3). Work with existing agencies to coordinate employment programs and opportunities for Hispanic workers in the greater Kansas City area including maintaining a comprehensive and current list of job opportunities.

4). Work with the state employment offices for Kansas and Missouri to assure adequate staffing of job counselors who are bilingual as well as knowledgeable of and in touch with the Hispanic communities and community-serving agencies of the metropolitan area.

5). Work with existing agencies as well as public and private groups involved in funding employment and training programs to increase the funding of such programs serving the Hispanic community to a level sufficient to address need.

6). Work with and support the leadership of the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce in its efforts to obtain increased venture capital and loans, from the Small Business Administration and other sources, for development of Hispanic-owned businesses.

i. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing facilities and services for the elderly.

Implementation Strategy

By January 1, 1989, the Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will assist appropriate agencies, especially El Centro, Inc.'s Senior Program, and Guadalupe Center, Inc.'s Casa Feliz Senior Program, in developing proposals and securing funding for expansion so that services can be provided to an additional 100 persons.

j. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing programs to serve and prevent teenage pregnancies in both Kansas City, Kansas and Kansas City, Missouri.

Implementation Strategy

By January 1, 1989, the Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will assist Guadalupe Center, Inc., El Centro, Inc., and Richard Cabot Clinic in developing funding proposals and securing funding for maintenance and expansion of their existing programs.

k. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand to adequate levels the provision of existing mental health services, especially programs currently being operated by El Centro, Inc. and Mattie Rhodes, to the Hispanic community.

Implementation Strategy

By January 1, 1989, the Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will assist appropriate agencies in developing funding proposals and securing funding for expansion of existing programs where needed.

l. Recommendation

To strengthen and expand existing programs, especially those of the Westside Housing Organization, to provide affordable housing opportunities and resources to the Hispanic community.

Implementation Strategy

By January 1, 1989, the Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will assist the Westside Housing Organization and other appropriate agencies in developing proposals and securing funding for expansion of existing programs to provide at least 100 additional units of affordable housing.

2. Mainstream Institutions

a. Recommendation

To have the leadership of the Hispanic Community meet with the Bishop of the Diocese of Kansas City-St. Joseph to explore the opportunities for cooperation and the need to open an office of Hispanic Affairs or some other presence in the diocese.

Implementation Strategy

1). By September 1, 1988 the Metropolitan Hispanic Council will appoint a Select Subcommittee of Hispanic leaders to approach the Bishop and open discussions.

2). The Select Subcommittee will report back to the Metropolitan Hispanic Council quarterly.

3). The Metropolitan Hispanic Council will report back to the community via public media annually.

b. Recommendation

To bring about a greater awareness in the general population of the condition, concerns and prospects of the Hispanic community.

Implementation Strategy

1). By September 1, 1988 the Metropolitan Hispanic Council will appoint a Select Subcommittee on the Hispanic Needs Assessment composed of Hispanic leaders. The Committee will utilize the Hispanic Needs Assessment study as a reference point for discussion of the Hispanic agenda with all segments of the broader community.

2). With assistance from the staff of the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation the Select Subcommittee will develop materials and schedule press conferences with various media. In addition they will arrange to present and discuss the report with city councils, county commissioners and representatives, police departments, Heart of America United Way, chambers of commerce, school boards, federal and state elected officials and other such groups or individuals who request it and the Select Subcommittee finds appropriate.

3). The Select Subcommittee on the Hispanic Needs Assessment reports back to the Metropolitan Hispanic Council quarterly.

4). The Metropolitan Hispanic Council will report back to the community via public media annually.

3. Public Education and Information/Mutual Understanding

a. Recommendation

To publish an information and referral guide to human services and other assistance available to the Hispanic community, including both public and private organizations and services, with the guide made available in English and Spanish, updated annually, and disseminated throughout the Hispanic community.

Implementation Strategy

1). By November 1, 1988 The Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will establish an Hispanic Community Guide Committee composed of three individuals to determine the appropriate scope, format, and method of dissemination for an information and referral guide for Hispanics in greater Kansas City. The Committee will prepare a written summary of the desired guide and its projected costs by January 1, 1989.

2). The Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will determine an appropriate organization to hire an individual to compile the information for the guide. Monies will be sought from corporations, foundations and the Greater Kansas City Community Foundation to fund the individual and a portion of the costs of printing. The compilation of information will begin no later than March 1, 1989 with publication to be completed by July 1, 1989.

3). The Hispanic Community Guide Committee will report back to the Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee quarterly.

4). The Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will identify a way for the guide to be updated on an annual basis.

4. Hispanic Community Education and Information

a. Recommendation

To assure unregistered immigrants of skilled assistance in obtaining their rights under law.

Implementation Strategy

1). By January 1, 1989, The Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will assist Legal Aid of Western Missouri and El Centro, Inc., in developing funding proposals and securing funding for a full-time attorney, to be housed at each agency. The Hispanic Development Fund Advisory Committee will assist Guadalupe Center, Inc., Don Bosco Center, Harvest America and El Centro, Inc. in developing proposals to secure funding for counseling assistants to be housed at each agency.

2). The two attorneys will train, assist and receive referrals from counseling assistants at the agencies.

3). The two attorneys will handle the court cases.

5. Empowerment

a. Recommendation

To develop a systematic program of Hispanic voter registration in Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas.

Implementation Strategy

1). By September 1, 1988, the Metropolitan Hispanic Council in cooperation with and assistance from the Midwest Voters Registration Project will implement a program, jointly sponsored by itself, the United Mexican-American Democrats and the Hispanic Chamber of Commerce, of voter registration in every precinct in the metropolitan area in which the Hispanic population exceeds 10%.

2). The program will include mailings, phone calls and registration opportunities at locations in each precinct and register 1,000 new Hispanic voters in time for the November general elections.

3). Funding will be sought from the sponsors, the Democratic and Republican Committees of Jackson County, Missouri, and Wyandotte County, Kansas, as well as non-partisan groups such as LULAC and Hispanic American Employees: State, Federal, and County, Inc. (IMAGE, Inc.).

b. Recommendation

To establish a leadership development program for young Hispanic professionals including introducing participants to business, charitable, government and civic leadership in both the mainstream and Hispanic communities. The program will include development and funding of a position which might be called Hispanic Program Developer.

Implementation Strategy

1). The Metropolitan Hispanic Council will seek funding for the Hispanic Program Developer position and establish a Leadership Development Coordinating Committee composed of 5 persons to solicit space at an existing Hispanic agency, produce a job description, advertise, accept applications and hire the Hispanic Program Developer.

2). With advice from Hispanic leaders and agency staff and with the advice and consent of the Leadership Development Coordinating Committee the Hispanic Program Developer will devise and implement a strategy to identify potential participants and offer appropriate programs.

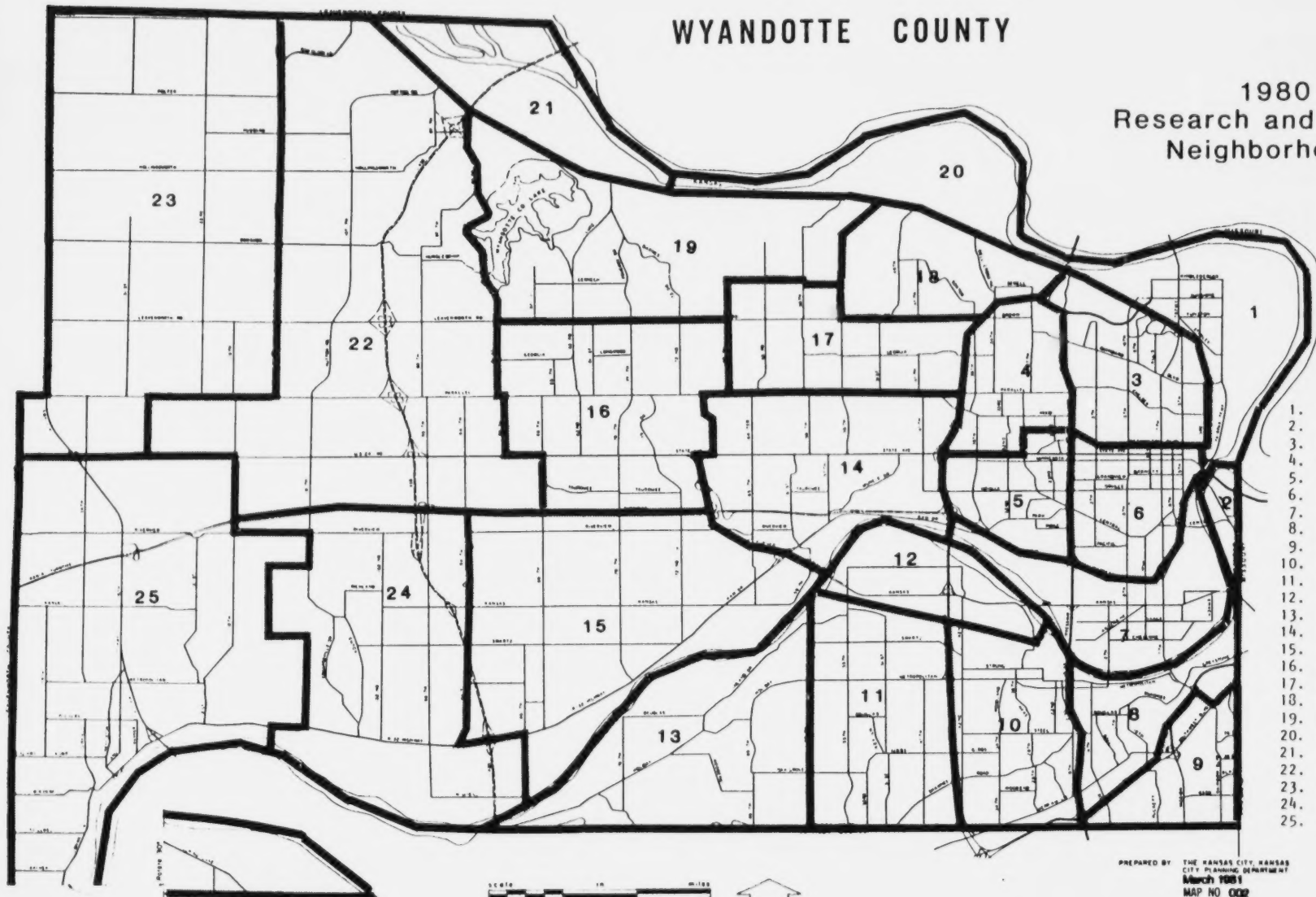
3). The Leadership Development Coordinating Committee and the Hispanic Program Developer will meet with representatives of other leadership development programs to learn from their experiences and explore the possibilities of cooperation.

4). The Leadership Development Coordinating Committee and the Hispanic Program Developer will include mentor programs as a part of the overall leadership development program and will specifically work with Mexican American Women's National Association (MANA) to assure female participation and adequacy of program design.

APPENDIX

WYANDOTTE COUNTY

1980 Research and Analysis Neighborhoods



1. FAIRFAX
2. C.I.D.
3. NORTHEAST
4. NORTHWEST
5. KENSINGTON
6. RIVERVIEW
7. ARMOIRDALE
8. SHAWNEE HEIGHTS
9. ROSEDALE
10. ARGENTINE
11. TURNER
12. SANTA FE
13. MORRIS
14. CORONADO
15. MUNCIE
16. VICTORY HILLS
17. BETHEL-WELBORN
18. QUINDARO BLUFFS
19. NEARMAN HILLS
20. NEARMAN
21. WOLCOTT
22. WESTERN K.C.KS.
23. PRARIE TOWNSHIP
24. EDWARDSVILLE
25. BONNER-LORING

PREPARED BY THE KANSAS CITY, KANSAS
CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
March 1981
MAP NO. 0002



Kansas City, Missouri

Neighborhoods

1. Central Industrial District
2. Market Area
3. Columbus Park Industrial
4. Columbus Park
5. Northeast Industrial District
6. Executive Park
7. North Indian Mound
8. South Indian Mound
9. Scarriff Point
10. Garfield
11. Quality Hill
12. CBB Downtown
13. Peace West
14. Parkview
15. Forgotten Homes
16. Independence Plaza
17. Lykins
18. Terminal Tracks
19. Shellfield
20. North Blue Ridge
21. Blue Valley Industrial
22. East Blue Valley
23. West Blue Valley
24. Central Blue Valley and Park Tower Gardens
25. South Blue Valley
26. East Community Team South
27. East Community Team North
28. East Washington Wheatley and Progressive Neighborhood Coalition
29. 18th and Vine and Downtown East
30. Central Washington Wheatley
31. Wendell Phillips
32. Walnut
33. Beacon Hills
34. Hospital Hill
35. East Longfellow
36. West Longfellow
37. Crown Center
38. Crossroads
39. Westside North
40. Westside South
41. Coleman Highlands
42. Roanoke
43. Volbur
44. West Plaza
45. Westwood
46. Country Club Plaza
47. South Westport
48. Old Westport
49. Valentine
50. Broadway-Gilham
51. Southmarland North
52. Southmarland South and Walker Park
53. Brush Creek Trolley Barn
54. Kazzhill
55. South Hyde Park
56. Central Hyde Park
57. North Hyde Park
58. Center City
59. Squier Park
60. Manheim Park North
61. Manheim Park South
62. Ivanhoe Southwest
63. Linwood Homeowners, Ivanhoe Northwest, and Boston Heights Council
64. Mount Hope
65. Key Coalition
66. Ivanhoe Northeast
67. Ivanhoe Southeast and Friendly Neighborhood Club
68. Oak Park Southwest
69. Oak Park Northwest
70. Santa Fe
71. Ingleside
72. Catalina East
73. Palestine West and Oak Park Northeast
74. Oak Park Southeast

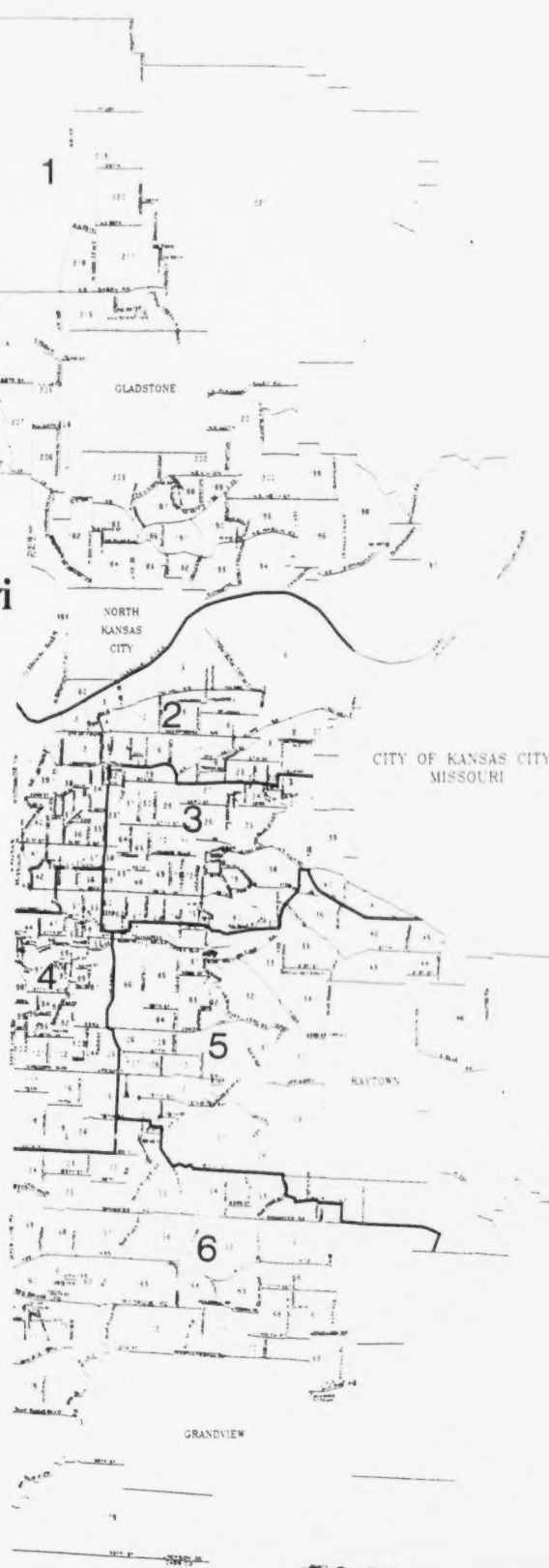
75. Vineyard Northwest
76. Vineyard
77. Kneches Park
78. Boulevard Village
79. Dunbar
80. Vineyard Estates
81. Mount Cleveland Sheraton Estates
82. Bryans Ford Industrial
83. Swope Parkway Elmwood
84. South Town Park Creek
85. North Town Park Creek
86. Blue Hills
87. 49th
88. Crestwood
89. South Plaza
90. Countryside
91. Brownsides Park
92. Morningdale
93. Wornall Homestead
94. Country Club
95. Greenway Fields
96. Country Club District
97. Sunset Hill
98. Sunset Hill West
99. Stratford Gardens
100. Romanelli West
101. Armour Fields
102. Armour Hills
103. Oak Meyer Gardens
104. Holmes Park
105. East Meyer 1 — Neighbors United for Action
106. Tri-Neighbors Coalition North and Research Hospital
107. East Meyer 3 — Tri-Neighbors Coalition
108. East Meyer 4 — Fostown West
109. East Meyer 2 — Swope Park Campus
110. East Meyer 5 — Fostown East
111. Swope Park
112. East Meyer 8 & 9 — Noble and Gregory Ridge
113. East Meyer 12
114. East Meyer 7
115. East Meyer 6
116. Tower Homes
117. Ward Park
118. West Waldo
119. East Waldo
120. Rockhill Manor
121. East Meyer 10 & 11 — Marlborough Community Pride
122. Legacy East
123. Santa Fe Hills
124. Western Hills
125. Boone Hills
126. Dodson Industrial
127. Hillcrest
128. Oldham
129. Parks Farms
130. East Swope Highlands
131. Strugwood
132. Brown Estates
133. Eastwood Hills West
134. Eastwood Hills Southeast
135. Eastwood Hills Northeast
136. Sports Complex
137. South Leads
138. North Leads
139. Western Blue Township
140. Cunningham Ridge
141. Ashland Ridge
142. Riss Lake
143. Stuylen Meadows
144. Sterling Gardens
145. Sterling Acres
146. Glen Lake
147. Little Blue
148. Longview

149. White Oak
150. Fairwood and Rebender
151. Bannister Acres
152. Fairlane
153. Loma Vista
154. Sechrist
155. Hidden Valley
156. Oakwood
157. Linden Hills and Indian Heights
158. Willow Creek
159. Lee Manor
160. Country Lane Estates
161. Bridlepath
162. Red Bridge North
163. St. Catherine Gardens
164. Royal Oaks
165. Stratford Estates
166. Colony Parks
167. Ruskin Hills
168. Ruskin Heights
169. Kirkside
170. Crossgates
171. Hickman Mills
172. Terrace Lake Gardens
173. Marlin City
174. Woodbridge and Mission Lake
175. Red Bridge South
176. Foxcroft and Glen Arbor
177. Verona Hills
178. Blue Hills Estates
179. Richards Gebaur
180. Harlem
181. Downtown Airport
182. Briarcliff and Claymont
183. Crestview
184. River View
185. River Forest
186. Colonial Square
187. Antioch Acres
188. Sherwood Estates
189. Glenhaven
190. Winwood
191. Chautauque
192. Cooley Highlands and S.C.A.N. Neighborhood
193. Chouteau Estates
194. Hill Haven
195. Chouteau Estates
196. Winnetonka
197. Great Midwest
198. Birmingham Bottoms
199. Minneville
200. Gracemar Randolph Corners
201. Maple Park
202. Ravenwood-Somerset
203. Greenhaven and Foxwood
204. Davidson
205. Tangierwood and Regency North
206. Clayton
207. Lakeview Terrace
208. Line Creek and Northern Heights
209. Park Plaza
210. Parkdale and Walden
211. Hawthorne and Picture Hills
212. Platte Ridge and Park Forest
213. The Coves
214. Milton and Barry Harbour
215. Jefferson Highlands
216. Ridgeland
217. Gashland
218. Sherrydale
219. Ashua
220. New Mark
221. Shear Creek
222. KGI and Second Creek

Kansas City, Missouri Neighborhoods

Councilmanic Districts 2

Prepared by the City Development Department
for the U.S. Census Neighborhood Statistics Program
October, 1983



RESIDENT SURVEY

GREATER KANSAS CITY
HISPANIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT
SPRING, 1987

MASTER TABULATION

I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Neighborhood	Missouri:	16% Westside North
		36% Westside South
		20% Coleman Highlands
		16% Volker North
		12% Volker South
		Kansas:
	16% Armourdale	
	36% Argentine	
	20% Shawnee Heights	
	16% Rosedale	

Sex of person interviewed **50% Male 50% Female**

Name of Interviewer completing form _____

Date of Interview _____ Category of Respondent _____

Note: Some percentages will not add to 100% due to rounding or because of uncodable responses. Excludes "No Response" unless otherwise indicated.

II. INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS

1. Do you feel the prospects for Hispanics for the remainder of the century are :

	Total		
	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
excellent?	12%	12%	12%
good?	52%	54%	50%
fair?	24%	20%	28%
poor?	6%	8%	4%
not sure/don't know?	6%	6%	6%

2. Why? _____

3. Please list what you feel are the three most important unmet needs in the local Hispanic community, in order of importance.

- a. Schools Community Involvement Schools
 b. Community Involvement Jobs Community Involvement
 c. Jobs Schools Jobs

4. Compared with other groups in the community do you feel Hispanics are treated fairly?

Yes	49%	48%	50%
Sometimes	27%	24%	30%
No	23%	26%	20%

(If no) In what way? _____

III. NEIGHBORHOOD INVOLVEMENT & EXPERIENCES

1. What community activities have you been involved in during the past three years?

(Please read the list) [Percentage checking each.]

	Total		
	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Active in a political organization	19%	20%	18%
Active in a union	16%	8%	24%
Active in a block club or civic group	22%	18%	26%
Serve on the Board of Directors of one or more Hispanic-controlled organizations	6%	6%	6%
Serve on the Board of Directors of one or more organizations which are not Hispanic-controlled but serve many Hispanics	8%	14%	2%
Serve on the Board of Directors or committees of United Way	1%	2%	0%
Work for an Hispanic-controlled organization	9%	12%	26%
Work for an organization which is not Hispanic- controlled but serves many Hispanics	18%	20%	16%
Active in a church or religious group which includes many Hispanics	50%	48%	52%
Do volunteer work in the Hispanic community	28%	24%	32%
Other(specify)	14%	16%	12%
None	24%	26%	22%

2. How long have you lived in this neighborhood?

Less than 1 year	2%	2%	2%
1-4 years	10%	16%	4%
5-9 years	15%	18%	12%
10 years or more, but not born here	40%	30%	50%
All my life (Skip to Question 4)	32%	34%	30%

3. Have you ever voted here in the Kansas City area?

☐ Yes	47%	52%	42%
☐ No	45%	40%	50%
☐ No Response	8%	8%	8%

4. Are you now a registered voter?

☐ Yes	56%	64%	48%
☐ No	40%	34%	46%
☐ Not sure	3%	2%	4%

5. Did you vote in the recent city elections?

☐ Yes	42%	44%	40%
☐ No (Skip to Question 7)	51%	50%	52%
☐ No Response	6%	4%	8%

6. If yes, Did you vote for any Hispanic in the recent City elections?

100% of those who voted

☐ Yes	42%	4%	40%
☐ No.	6%	44%	10%
☐ No Response	52%	54%	50%

If no, Why not? _____

7. If you did not vote, why not? (Interviewer: DO NOT READ THE LIST. Please check ALL that apply.)

Percentage of non-voters

a. I didn't think my vote would make any difference	12%	8%	15%
b. They don't want me to vote because I'm Hispanic (discriminatory practices)	0%	0%	0%
c. I didn't know much about the candidates	22%	20%	23%
d. There weren't enough Hispanic candidates	2%	0%	4%
e. I don't trust the government or the candidates	0%	0%	0%
f. The ballots are hard to understand	4%	4%	4%
g. My English isn't very good	8%	0%	15%
h. I don't like to get involved in politics	16%	12%	19%
i. I'm not registered	43%	40%	46%

j. I'm not a citizen	27%	28%	27%
k. I don't know	6%	4%	8%
l. I am too young to vote	18%	20%	15%
m. Other (specify)	20%	28%	12%

8. While living in the Kansas City area have you experienced discrimination -- unfair treatment because you are Hispanic?

☐ Yes	37%	46%	28%
☐ Not sure	6%	2%	10%
☐ No (Skip to Section IV)	56%	50%	62%
☐ No Response	1%	2%	0%

9. If yes or not sure, in what areas? (Interviewer DO NOT READ LIST but please check all that apply.)

☐ Housing	16%	21%	11%
☐ Employment	33%	25%	42%
☐ Education/schools	21%	25%	16%
☐ Police/criminal justice system	16%	13%	21%
☐ Other (specify)	35%	46%	21%

(Percentage of those answering YES or NOT SURE to Question 8.)

10. Describe what happened. (INTERVIEWER: use back of paper if multiple incidents are described and get a separate description for each.)

11. After it happened, did you file a complaint or try to get someone to help you do something about it?

Percentage of those answering YES or NOT SURE to Question 8.

	42%	38%	47%
[Number:	18	9	9]

12. If yes, What did you do? _____

13. Do you feel that the outcome was successful?

Percentage of those taking action.

☐ Yes	50%	44%	56%
☐ No	50%	56%	44%
[Total number: 18 9 9]			

Please explain. _____

IV. COMMUNITY SERVICES AND NEEDS

1. I'm going to name some kinds of services which many people find important, and I would like you to tell me how important--VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT IMPORTANT or DON'T KNOW-- you feel each service is to you.

Interviewer: after you have read through the list the first time please go back through a second time for those items the respondent described as "VERY IMPORTANT" OR "SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT." Skip those which were described as "NOT IMPORTANT" or "DON'T KNOW." Before starting say I am going to read part of the list again and would like for you to tell me how available each type of service is in your neighborhood: READILY AVAILABLE, PARTIALLY AVAILABLE, NOT AVAILABLE or DON'T KNOW.

NOTES: Excludes NO RESPONSE unless 10% of Total Metro.
10% NO RESPONSE COMMON FOR AVAILABILITY QUESTIONS.

	Total Metro	Kansas	Missouri
Day care/child care			
Very important	69%	58%	80%
Somewhat important	15%	16%	14%
Not important	12%	20%	4%
Don't know	4%	6%	2%
Readily available	34%	26%	42%
Partially available	33%	32%	34%
Not available	5%	6%	4%
Don't know	15%	16%	14%
No Response	13%	20%	6%
Educational services for children and youth			
Very important	93%	90%	96%
Somewhat important	4%	6%	2%
Not important	1%	2%	0%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%
Readily available	37%	44%	30%
Partially available	31%	28%	34%
Not available	10%	8%	12%
Don't know	14%	12%	8%
Adult education			
Very important	76%	68%	84%
Somewhat important	17%	20%	14%
Not important	5%	10%	0%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%
Readily available	24%	24%	24%
Partially available	31%	32%	30%
Not available	18%	12%	24%
Don't know	18%	20%	16%

English as a 2nd language courses

Very important	68%	66%	70%
Somewhat important	24%	24%	24%
Not important	6%	8%	4%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%
Readily available	23%	30%	16%
Partially available	32%	30%	34%
Not available	15%	10%	20%
Don't know	23%	22%	24%

Vocational education

Very important	67%	66%	68%
Somewhat important	23%	24%	22%
Not important	3%	6%	0%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%
Readily available	20%	22%	18%
Partially available	24%	22%	26%
Not available	20%	16%	24%
Don't know	23%	24%	22%
No Response	13%	16%	10%

Employment & training Programs

Very important	74%	68%	80%
Somewhat important	19%	26%	12%
Not important	2%	4%	0%
Don't know	3%	2%	3%
Readily available	13%	14%	12%
Partially available	27%	28%	26%
Not available	30%	26%	34%
Don't know	21%	24%	18%

Health care

Very important	83%	86%	80%
Somewhat important	12%	8%	16%
Not important	1%	2%	0%
Don't know	3%	4%	2%
Readily available	42%	46%	38%
Partially available	27%	24%	30%
Not available	9%	8%	10%
Don't know	14%	14%	14%

Nursing home/long-term care

Very important	64%	62%	66%
Somewhat important	26%	26%	26%
Not important	5%	6%	4%
Don't know	4%	6%	2%
Readily available	20%	24%	16%
Partially available	26%	22%	30%
Not available	20%	16%	24%
Don't know	21%	24%	18%
No Response	13%	14%	12%

Mental health services

Very important	55%	54%	56%
Somewhat important	35%	36%	34%
Not important	4%	6%	2%
Don't know	4%	4%	4%
Readily available	21%	22%	20%
Partially available	18%	12%	24%
Not available	19%	16%	22%
Don't know	32%	38%	26%
No Response	10%	12%	8%

Alcohol abuse services

Very important	77%	78%	76%
Somewhat important	13%	10%	16%
Not important	6%	10%	2%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%
Readily available	30%	38%	22%
Partially available	18%	12%	24%
Not available	17%	14%	20%
Don't know	23%	20%	26%
No Response	12%	16%	8%

Drug abuse services

Very important	77%	76%	78%
Somewhat important	12%	8%	16%
Not important	7%	14%	0%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%
Readily available	56%	56%	56%
Partially available	19%	10%	28%
Not available	15%	14%	16%
Don't know	22%	18%	26%
No Response	13%	18%	8%

Recreational services

Very important	56%	56%	56%
Somewhat important	40%	40%	40%
Not important	3%	4%	2%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%
Readily available	38%	48%	28%
Partially available	28%	22%	34%
Not available	15%	10%	20%
Don't know	8%	8%	8%
No Response	11%	12%	10%

Counseling

Very important	63%	62%	64%
Somewhat important	28%	26%	30%
Not important	5%	8%	2%
Don't know	3%	4%	2%
Readily available	20%	26%	14%
Partially available	27%	16%	38%
Not available	17%	14%	20%
Don't k	22%	26%	18%
No Response	14%	18%	10%

Referral services

Very important	62%	60%	64%
Somewhat important	24%	26%	22%
Not important	3%	2%	4%
Don't know	7%	8%	6%
Readily available	18%	16%	20%
Partially available	27%	16%	38%
Not available	11%	10%	12%
Don't know	29%	40%	18%
No Response	15%	18%	12%

Emergency shelter

Very important	79%	88%	70%
Somewhat important	17%	10%	24%
Not important	0%	0%	0%
Don't know	2%	2%	2%
Readily available	26%	26%	26%
Partially available	27%	30%	24%
Not available	15%	12%	18%
Don't know	26%	26%	26%

Low & moderate income housing services & programs

Very important	59%	62%	56%
Somewhat important	28%	24%	32%
Not important	9%	12%	16%
Don't know	2%	0%	4%
Readily available	19%	22%	16%
Partially available	33%	30%	36%
Not available	15%	16%	14%
Don't know	18%	16%	20%
No Response	15%	16%	14%

Community development/physical improvement projects

Very important	67%	62%	72%
Somewhat important	25%	30%	20%
Not important	4%	4%	4%
Don't know	3%	4%	2%
Readily available	21%	24%	18%
Partially available	34%	30%	38%
Not available	14%	12%	16%
Don't know	17%	18%	16%
No Response	14%	16%	12%

Business assistance /small business loans

Very important	63%	56%	70%
Somewhat important	25%	26%	24%
Not important	6%	10%	2%
Don't know	5%	8%	2%
Readily available	12%	14%	10%
Partially available	28%	24%	32%
Not available	9%	6%	12%
Don't know	33%	32%	34%
No Response	18%	24%	12%

Legal services

Very important	71%	66%	76%
Somewhat important	17%	20%	14%
Not important	5%	8%	2%
Don't know	5%	6%	4%
Readily available	21%	24%	18%
Partially available	32%	24%	40%
Not available	13%	10%	16%
Don't know	19%	26%	12%
No Response	15%	16%	14%

Meals/activities for the elderly

Very important	73%	66%	80%
Somewhat important	20%	24%	16%
Not important	2%	2%	2%
Don't know	4%	8%	0%
Readily available	34%	38%	30%
Partially available	28%	24%	32%
Not available	8%	10%	6%
Don't know	17%	12%	22%
No Response	13%	16%	10%

Rehabilitation services for handicapped persons

Very important	72%	74%	70%
Somewhat important	19%	16%	22%
Not important	2%	2%	2%
Don't know	4%	6%	2%
Readily available	13%	10%	16%
Partially available	17%	18%	16%
Not available	21%	22%	20%
Don't know	40%	38%	42%

Emergency food

Very important	79%	84%	74%
Somewhat important	13%	6%	20%
Not important	3%	6%	0%
Don't know	2%	4%	0%
Readily available	27%	26%	28%
Partially available	26%	28%	24%
Not available	11%	6%	16%
Don't know	27%	28%	26%

Commodities (food) programs

Very important	65%	64%	66%
Somewhat important	21%	18%	24%
Not important	4%	6%	2%
Don't know	6%	10%	2%
Readily available	28%	32%	24%
Partially available	25%	20%	30%
Not available	7%	6%	8%
Don't know	26%	24%	28%
No Response	14%	18%	10%

Other emergency services

Very important	48%	44%	52%
Somewhat important	11%	12%	10%
Not important	0%	0%	0%
Don't know	13%	22%	4%
No Response	28%	22%	34%
Readily available	17%	20%	14%
Partially available	16%	4%	28%
Not available	6%	6%	6%
Don't know	22%	26%	18%
No Response	39%	44%	34%

2. When you need medical care, where do you go for it? (Interviewer: DO NOT READ THE CHOICES unless the respondent is having difficulty remembering a name.)

___ No Response	2%	2%	2%
___ A community clinic	16%	12%	20%

Which one?

___ Richard Cabot	8%	0%	16%
___ Clinicare	2%	2%	2%
___ Wayne Minor Health Clinic	2%	0%	4%
___ Other (specify)	7%	10%	4%

___ A hospital	23%	24%	22%
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Which one?

___ Truman	2%	0%	4%
___ KU Medical Center	7%	14%	0%
___ Menorah	1%	0%	2%
___ Providence	1%	2%	0%
___ St. Luke's	5%	4%	6%
___ St. Mary's	3%	0%	6%
___ Trinity	2%	0%	4%
___ Other	5%	8%	2%

___ A private doctor	53%	58%	48%
___ Use folk medicine	3%	2%	4%
___ Other (specify _____)	3%	2%	4%

3. Considering all the services available in or near this neighborhood, I would like to know which of the following groups you feel are well served and which are not. I'll name an age or special group, and you tell me whether you think they are FULLY SERVED, PARTIALLY SERVED or NOT SERVED by available agencies and programs.

a. Infants (under 2)				
Fully Served	24%	28%	20%	
Partially Served	20%	24%	16%	
Not Served	23%	14%	32%	
Don't Know	31%	34%	28%	
b. Pre-school children				
Fully Served	41%	42%	40%	
Partially Served	30%	38%	32%	
Not Served	8%	4%	12%	
Don't Know	19%	26%	12%	
c. Elementary age children				
Fully Served	46%	58%	34%	
Partially Served	26%	14%	38%	
Not Served	9%	6%	12%	
Don't Know	17%	22%	12%	
d. Youth 12-15				
Fully Served	28%	34%	22%	
Partially Served	31%	24%	38%	
Not Served	20%	18%	22%	
Don't Know	19%	24%	14%	
e. Youth 16-21				
Fully Served	16%	24%	8%	
Partially Served	30%	34%	26%	
Not Served	31%	16%	46%	
Don't Know	21%	26%	16%	
f. Adults				
Fully Served	18%	24%	12%	
Partially Served	43%	46%	40%	
Not Served	18%	8%	28%	
Don't Know	20%	28%	12%	

g. Elderly				
Fully Served	39%	40%	38%	
Partially Served	27%	22%	32%	
Not Served	12%	10%	14%	
Don't Know	20%	28%	12%	
h. Elderly living with children				
Fully Served	20%	26%	14%	
Partially Served	27%	24%	30%	
Not Served	16%	10%	22%	
Don't Know	34%	40%	28%	
i. Handicapped persons				
Fully Served	14%	12%	16%	
Partially Served	22%	30%	14%	
Not Served	21%	14%	28%	
Don't Know	41%	44%	38%	
j. Women				
Fully Served	12%	14%	0%	
Partially Served	30%	30%	30%	
Not Served	16%	12%	20%	
Don't Know	37%	42%	32%	
k. Single-parent families				
Fully Served	14%	18%	10%	
Partially Served	35%	38%	32%	
Not Served	21%	14%	28%	
Don't Know	28%	30%	26%	
l. Veterans				
Fully Served	15%	14%	6%	
Partially Served	22%	20%	24%	
Not Served	18%	18%	18%	
Don't Know	43%	48%	38%	

m. Pregnant teenagers

Fully Served	21%	22%	20%
Partially Served	30%	22%	38%
Not Served	16%	18%	14%
Don't Know	30%	38%	22%

n. Undocumented persons

Fully Served	10%	10%	10%
Partially Served	16%	16%	16%
Not Served	26%	16%	36%
Don't Know	37%	48%	26%
No Response	11%	10%	12%

Other (specify)

o.

p.

4. Considering public services, how adequate do you feel each of the following services are, IN YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD. For each, tell me whether you feel that services are EXCELLENT, VERY GOOD, GOOD, FAIR, or POOR.

a. Public library services

Excellent	17%	22%	12%
Very Good	20%	22%	18%
Good	29%	28%	30%
Fair	16%	8%	24%
Poor	17%	20%	14%

b. Police protection

Excellent	7%	12%	2%
Very Good	17%	20%	14%
Good	25%	34%	16%
Fair	27%	18%	36%
Poor	23%	16%	30%

c.	Fire protection			
	Excellent	13%	18%	8%
	Very Good	29%	34%	24%
	Good	38%	34%	42%
	Fair	14%	10%	18%
	Poor	3%	2%	4%
d.	Public transportation			
	Excellent	7%	4%	10%
	Very Good	16%	16%	16%
	Good	32%	26%	38%
	Fair	21%	22%	20%
	Poor	20%	26%	14%
e.	Garbage collection			
	Excellent	12%	16%	8%
	Very Good	17%	16%	18%
	Good	36%	24%	48%
	Fair	27%	36%	18%
	Poor	6%	8%	4%
f.	Maintenance of streets			
	Excellent	3%	4%	2%
	Very Good	8%	10%	6%
	Good	23%	20%	26%
	Fair	33%	34%	32%
	Poor	30%	30%	30%
g.	Maintenance of public facilities and parks			
	Excellent	2%	4%	0%
	Very Good	10%	12%	8%
	Good	24%	24%	24%
	Fair	31%	34%	28%
	Poor	30%	22%	38%

5. How would you rate Hispanic leadership in Kansas City ?

Excellent	1%	0%	2%
Very Good	9%	10%	8%
Good	29%	32%	26%
Fair	42%	42%	42%
Poor	16%	14%	18%

6. Are you aware of the recent appointment of an Hispanic to an important position in Kansas City?

Yes	60%	58%	62%
If yes, Name the position ____			
No	37%	38%	36%

7. To what extent is each of the following a "VERY SERIOUS," "SOMEWHAT SERIOUS" or "NOT A PROBLEM" within your community? Please indicate the extent to which you feel each is a problem.

a. Hispanics having limited proficiency in English

Very Serious	33%	28%	38%
Somewhat Serious	38%	40%	36%
Not A Problem	16%	18%	14%
Don't Know	13%	14%	12%

b. Low educational levels and high dropout rates

Very Serious	62%	54%	70%
Somewhat Serious	19%	22%	16%
Not A Problem	6%	8%	4%
Don't Know	13%	16%	10%

c. Teenage pregnancy among Hispanics

Very Serious	57%	52%	62%
Somewhat Serious	20%	22%	18%
Not A Problem	8%	10%	6%
Don't Know	15%	16%	14%

d. Hispanic youth unemployment			
Very Serious	46%	36%	56%
Somewhat Serious	36%	38%	34%
Not A Problem	9%	12%	6%
Don't Know	9%	14%	4%
e. Substance abuse among Hispanics			
Very Serious	49%	44%	54%
Somewhat Serious	21%	16%	26%
Not A Problem	18%	24%	12%
Don't Know	12%	16%	8%
f. Unemployment and less than full-time employment among Hispanic adults			
Very Serious	42%	30%	54%
Somewhat Serious	33%	34%	32%
Not A Problem	13%	20%	6%
Don't Know	12%	16%	8%
g. Lack of decent, affordable housing			
Very Serious	40%	32%	48%
Somewhat Serious	32%	30%	34%
Not A Problem	19%	24%	14%
Don't Know	9%	14%	4%
h. Lack of adequate health care			
Very Serious	26%	20%	32%
Somewhat Serious	25%	28%	22%
Not A Problem	35%	32%	38%
Don't Know	13%	18%	8%
i. Hispanics becoming "assimilated" and losing their language and culture			
Very Serious	43%	44%	42%
Somewhat Serious	26%	24%	28%
Not A Problem	27%	28%	26%
Don't Know	4%	4%	4%

j. Lack of opportunity for Hispanic business ownership			
Very Serious	35%	30%	40%
Somewhat Serious	33%	36%	30%
Not A Problem	17%	14%	20%
Don't Know	15%	20%	10%
k. Lack of adult role models for Hispanic youth			
Very Serious	45%	38%	52%
Somewhat Serious	34%	38%	30%
Not A Problem	14%	16%	12%
Don't Know	7%	8%	6%
l. Hispanic female-headed households with low incomes			
Very Serious	42%	32%	52%
Somewhat Serious	37%	40%	34%
Not A Problem	11%	16%	6%
Don't Know	10%	12%	8%
m. Reductions in public funding for services which increase opportunities for Hispanics			
Very Serious	47%	32%	62%
Somewhat Serious	18%	14%	22%
Not A Problem	7%	6%	8%
Don't Know	26%	44%	8%
n. High crime rates			
Very Serious	37%	26%	48%
Somewhat Serious	39%	36%	42%
Not A Problem	20%	34%	6%
Don't Know	4%	4%	4%
o. Domestic violence within Hispanic families			
Very Serious	20%	12%	28%
Somewhat Serious	24%	24%	24%
Not A Problem	39%	48%	30%
Don't Know	17%	16%	18%

p. Lack of Hispanic influence on local policy makers and elected officials

Very Serious	47%	48%	46%
Somewhat Serious	24%	20%	28%
Not A Problem	15%	16%	14%
Don't Know	13%	14%	12%

q. AIDS

Very Serious	23%	14%	32%
Somewhat Serious	12%	8%	16%
Not A Problem	31%	36%	26%
Don't Know	34%	42%	26%

8. Has there been a significant growth of Hispanic businesses in the Greater Kansas City area in the past five years?

___ Yes	37%	36%	38%
___ No	39%	36%	42%
___ Not sure	22%	28%	16%

9. Do the stores in your neighborhood meet your needs?

___ Yes	66%	74%	58%
___ No	29%	20%	38%
___ Not sure	5%	6%	4%

(If no) What service or services are missing?

10. Where do you do most of your shopping for (record name and location)

food? _____

clothes? _____

drugstore items? _____

What is your favorite restaurant? _____

11. Now I am going to name some organizations in the area which provide services to Hispanics. First, tell me whether you are familiar with these organizations--if you know both their name and what they do-- and, IF SO, please tell me whether you feel it is "VERY IMPORTANT," "SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT," or "NOT IMPORTANT" in providing services to Hispanics or helping them move up the economic ladder.

RATE ONLY IF FAMILIAR WITH THE GROUP

CHECK HERE
IF FAMILIAR WITH THE GROUP

___ Guadalupe Center, Inc. (MO)

Very Important	71%	50%	92%
Somewhat Important	16%	24%	8%
Not Important	0%	0%	0%
No Response	12%	24%	0%

___ Guadalupe Parish Center (MO)

Very Important	53%	30%	76%
Somewhat Important	12%	12%	12%
Not Important	2%	2%	2%
No Response	33%	56%	10%

___ Richard Cabot Clinic (MO)

Very Important	61%	38%	84%
Somewhat Important	3%	4%	2%
Not Important	1%	2%	0%
No Response	35%	56%	14%

___ Westside Housing Organization (MO)

Very Important	38%	20%	56%
Somewhat Important	16%	10%	22%
Not Important	1%	2%	0%
No Response	45%	68%	22%

___ Mattie Rhodes Counseling Center (MO)

Very Important	19%	4%	34%
Somewhat Important	10%	6%	14%
Not Important	4%	4%	4%
No Response	67%	86%	48%

NOTE: IN MOST CASES, "NO RESPONSE" MEANS NOT FAMILIAR WITH THE GROUP

___ Good Shepherd Lutheran Mission (MO)			
Very Important	21%	4%	38%
Somewhat Important	10%	12%	8%
Not Important	2%	4%	0%
No Response	67%	80%	54%
___ Craft/Learning Center (MO)			
Very Important	18%	4%	32%
Somewhat Important	11%	8%	14%
Not Important	1%	2%	0%
No Response	70%	86%	54%
___ Clinicare (KS)			
Very Important	23%	20%	26%
Somewhat Important	7%	10%	4%
Not Important	0%	0%	0%
No Response	70%	70%	70%
___ El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos (KS)			
Very Important	57%	74%	40%
Somewhat Important	14%	16%	12%
Not Important	3%	4%	2%
No Response	26%	6%	46%
___ Harvest America (KS)			
Very Important	30%	30%	30%
Somewhat Important	9%	10%	8%
Not Important	1%	2%	0%
No Response	60%	58%	62%
___ Spanish Speaking Office (KS)			
Very Important	25%	22%	28%
Somewhat Important	14%	16%	12%
Not Important	3%	4%	2%
No Response	58%	58%	58%

___ Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Very Important	40%	30%	50%
Somewhat Important	15%	12%	18%
Not Important	6%	6%	6%
No Response	38%	52%	24%

___ U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce

Very Important	32%	30%	34%
Somewhat Important	11%	6%	16%
Not Important	5%	6%	4%
No Response	52%	58%	46%

___ Minority Contractors of Missouri/Kansas (MOKAN)

Very Important	26%	16%	36%
Somewhat Important	5%	4%	6%
Not Important	2%	2%	2%
No Response	67%	78%	56%

___ LULAC National Educational Service Center (MO)

Very Important	51%	46%	56%
Somewhat Important	10%	8%	12%
Not Important	1%	0%	2%
No Response	38%	46%	30%

Other (specify)

12. Are you familiar with the Plaza Internacional plans for Kansas City?

___ Yes	11%	10%	12%
___ No (skip to next section)	78%	82%	74%
___ Not sure (skip to next section)	8%	6%	10%

13. If yes, Please indicate which of the following organizations was directly responsible for the feasibility studies for this proposed project.

Minority Contractors of Missouri/Kansas (MOKAN)	3%	0%	3%
Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	3%	0%	3%
National Economic Development Association (NEDA)	1%	1%	0%
U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce	3%	2%	1%
City government	0%	0%	0%
Don't know	5%	4%	1%

V. ATTITUDES

1. Do you believe Hispanics can succeed in the United States and still retain Hispanic traditions?

	Total		
	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
___ Yes	89%	92%	86%
___ No	5%	2%	8%
___ Don't know	6%	6%	6%

2. What aspects of Hispanic culture and traditions do you feel are most important to preserve? (Interviewer: DON'T READ LIST. Please check off the answers without giving any prompting to the respondent)

___ Spanish language	53%	52%	54%
___ Holidays and other traditional celebrations	6%	10%	2%
___ Religion	7%	6%	8%
___ Family structure and strength	6%	6%	6%
___ Other (specify)___	ALL: 21%	20%	22%

3. Nationally, about half of the Hispanic youth leave school without receiving a high school diploma – a dropout rate which exceeds that of Blacks and Anglos. In your opinion, how important is each of the following problems in contributing to the high dropout rate in the Greater Kansas City area? Is it VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT or NOT IMPORTANT?

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a. Teenage pregnancy

Very Important	70%	74%	66%
Somewhat Important	17%	14%	20%
Not Important	5%	4%	6%
Don't Know	6%	8%	4%

b. Difficulty in reading, writing, or speaking English

Very Important	58%	52%	64%
Somewhat Important	18%	18%	18%
Not Important	17%	18%	16%
Don't Know	6%	12%	0%

c. Too few Hispanic teachers

Very Important	52%	52%	52%
Somewhat Important	21%	26%	16%
Not Important	20%	18%	22%
Don't Know	6%	4%	8%

d. Too few bilingual teachers

Very Important	52%	48%	56%
Somewhat Important	27%	30%	24%
Not Important	14%	14%	14%
Don't Know	6%	8%	4%

e. Parents with limited education

Very Important	63%	54%	72%
Somewhat Important	24%	32%	16%
Not Important	8%	8%	8%
Don't Know	3%	6%	0%

f. Need to work to earn money

Very Important	60%	52%	68%
Somewhat Important	18%	20%	16%
Not Important	16%	20%	12%
Don't Know	5%	8%	2%

g. Racial discrimination

Very Important	34%	30%	38%
Somewhat Important	32%	34%	30%
Not Important	22%	24%	20%
Don't Know	10%	10%	10%

h. Frequent back-and-forth migration to native country

Very Important	29%	30%	28%
Somewhat Important	26%	22%	30%
Not Important	23%	20%	26%
Don't Know	21%	28%	14%

i. Poor grades/being held back ("flunking")

Very Important	60%	62%	58%
Somewhat Important	23%	18%	28%
Not Important	6%	8%	4%
Don't Know	10%	12%	8%

j. Lack of needed services in the schools

Very Important	52%	38%	66%
Somewhat Important	22%	28%	16%
Not Important	17%	22%	12%
Don't Know	6%	10%	2%

k. Lack of positive adult role models

Very Important	58%	52%	64%
Somewhat Important	22%	20%	24%
Not Important	12%	16%	8%
Don't Know	7%	12%	2%

l. Drug or alcohol abuse

Very Important	64%	58%	70%
Somewhat Important	20%	26%	14%
Not Important	6%	6%	6%
Don't Know	9%	10%	8%

m. Bad influences of friends & other youth

Very Important	72%	74%	70%
Somewhat Important	17%	16%	18%
Not Important	5%	4%	6%
Don't Know	4%	4%	4%

n. Hispanic students' low aspirations for themselves

Very Important	61%	58%	64%
Somewhat Important	23%	24%	22%
Not Important	9%	12%	6%
Don't Know	5%	6%	4%

o. Hispanic parents' low aspirations for their children

Very Important	57%	56%	58%
Somewhat Important	24%	24%	24%
Not Important	11%	12%	10%
Don't Know	6%	8%	4%

p. Teachers' low expectations for their Hispanic students

Very Important	53%	42%	64%
Somewhat Important	30%	40%	20%
Not Important	7%	6%	8%
Don't Know	9%	12%	6%

q. Teachers with inadequate training for working with multi-cultural and low-income students

Very Important	58%	52%	64%
Somewhat Important	23%	28%	18%
Not Important	8%	8%	8%
Don't Know	10%	12%	8%

r. Inadequate school resources

Very Important	50%	32%	68%
Somewhat Important	28%	42%	14%
Not Important	10%	14%	6%
Don't Know	9%	10%	8%

s. Lack of neighborhood schools

Very Important	52%	22%	82%
Somewhat Important	20%	30%	10%
Not Important	24%	42%	6%
Don't Know	3%	6%	0%

**t. Lack of student understanding of the importance of finishing high school
and going to college for future employment opportunities**

Very Important	81%	74%	88%
Somewhat Important	10%	14%	6%
Not Important	2%	2%	2%
Don't Know	6%	10%	2%

**4. How do you feel the quality of education in parochial schools compares with
that in public schools in the Greater Kansas City area?**

___ Parochial schools offer higher quality education	66%	68%	64%
___ Quality of education is about the same	13%	14%	12%
___ Public schools offer higher quality education	4%	2%	6%
___ Not sure/don't know	16%	16%	16%
___ No Response	1%	0%	2%

Why do you feel this way?

**5. Bilingual education means school programs in which some use is made of the
child's native language to teach both English and other subjects. I'm going to read a
list of statements about bilingual education, and for each one, I would like you to tell
me whether you agree or disagree.**

- a. Bilingual programs are essential in helping Hispanic children with limited English proficiency learn English and assuring that they do not fall behind in subject matter while they are learning English.

Agree	90%	94%	86%
Disagree	4%	4%	4%
Not Sure	4%	2%	6%

- b. Bilingual programs are important to maintain Hispanic traditions.

Agree	65%	66%	64%
Disagree	23%	22%	24%
Not Sure	10%	12%	8%

- c. Bilingual programs put Hispanic students at a disadvantage because they won't learn English as quickly as they otherwise might.

Agree	28%	24%	32%
Disagree	60%	62%	58%
Not Sure	10%	14%	6%

- d. Since only a small minority of Hispanic children in the Kansas City area have serious difficulties with English, bilingual programs may not be worth the effort.

Agree	19%	16%	22%
Disagree	66%	72%	60%
Not Sure	11%	12%	10%

- e. Since Hispanics are becoming a very large part of the U.S. population, and since Spanish is the major language in Latin America, bilingual programs are equally important for Hispanic and non-Hispanic children.

Agree	74%	74%	74%
Disagree	14%	16%	12%
Not Sure	9%	10%	8%

6. I'm going to read you a list of factors that may help explain Hispanic unemployment in the Greater Kansas City area. Please indicate whether you believe the statement is VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT IMPORTANT or DON'T KNOW.

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a. Poor education			
Very Important	80%	76%	84%
Somewhat Important	13%	16%	10%
Not Important	4%	6%	2%
Don't Know	1%	2%	0%
b. Discrimination on the job			
Very Important	44%	44%	44%
Somewhat Important	37%	38%	36%
Not Important	12%	10%	14%
Don't Know	5%	8%	2%
c. Ineffective Affirmative Action programs			
Very Important	39%	36%	42%
Somewhat Important	29%	36%	22%
Not Important	13%	10%	16%
Don't Know	16%	16%	16%
d. Limited proficiency in English			
Very Important	52%	50%	54%
Somewhat Important	29%	32%	26%
Not Important	11%	10%	12%
Don't Know	5%	6%	4%
e. Competition with other minorities			
Very Important	56%	62%	50%
Somewhat Important	21%	20%	22%
Not Important	16%	12%	20%
Don't Know	3%	4%	2%
f. Competition with Anglo women entering the work force			
Very Important	39%	38%	40%
Somewhat Important	21%	20%	22%
Not Important	22%	26%	18%
Don't Know	15%	14%	16%

g. Lack of job skills

Very Important	68%	66%	70%
Somewhat Important	19%	22%	16%
Not Important	6%	4%	8%
Don't Know	2%	2%	2%

h. Limited aspirations

Very Important	48%	38%	58%
Somewhat Important	31%	38%	24%
Not Important	11%	14%	8%
Don't Know	7%	8%	6%

i. Not wanting to adopt American ways

Very Important	30%	30%	30%
Somewhat Important	24%	24%	24%
Not Important	33%	32%	34%
Don't Know	8%	10%	6%

j. Feeling that jobs and U.S.residence are temporary

Very Important	32%	28%	36%
Somewhat Important	27%	32%	22%
Not Important	28%	26%	30%
Don't Know	10%	12%	8%

7. Which Hispanic subgroup do you think enjoys the brightest prospects for the next decade? (Interviewer: DO NOT READ THE LIST. Please record whatever the respondent says.)

___ Mexican Americans	64%	58%	70%
___ Cubans	8%	6%	10%
___ Central Americans	3%	2%	4%
___ Puerto Ricans	2%	2%	2%
___ South Americans	1%	2%	0%
___ Other (specify)	3%	4%	2%
___ No particular group	3%	4%	2%
___ Don't know	15%	20%	10%
___ No Response	1%	2%	0%

8. How well do you feel various institutions serve the needs of Hispanics living in the Greater Kansas City area? [No Response is excluded unless it is greater than 5%]

a. Churches

Excellent	26%	20%	32%
Very Good	30%	26%	34%
Good	27%	30%	24%
Fair	8%	10%	6%
Poor	4%	6%	2%
Don't Know	3%	6%	0%

b. Public schools

Excellent	6%	4%	8%
Very Good	16%	16%	16%
Good	27%	40%	14%
Fair	25%	26%	24%
Poor	19%	8%	30%
Don't Know	5%	4%	6%

c. Labor Unions

Excellent	3%	0%	6%
Very Good	10%	8%	12%
Good	20%	30%	10%
Fair	27%	24%	30%
Poor	15%	16%	14%
Don't Know	23%	20%	26%

d. Corporations

Excellent	3%	4%	2%
Very Good	5%	4%	6%
Good	22%	22%	22%
Fair	30%	28%	32%
Poor	18%	16%	20%
Don't Know	19%	22%	16%

e. Hispanic newspapers, radio and TV programs

Excellent	1%	0%	2%
Very Good	22%	20%	24%
Good	30%	28%	32%
Fair	26%	26%	26%
Poor	11%	16%	6%
Don't Know	7%	6%	8%

f. Mainstream newspapers, radio, and TV programs

Excellent	3%	2%	4%
Very Good	10%	8%	12%
Good	30%	28%	32%
Fair	26%	24%	28%
Poor	23%	28%	18%
Don't Know	6%	8%	4%

g. United Way

Excellent	8%	4%	12%
Very Good	16%	6%	26%
Good	26%	28%	24%
Fair	13%	20%	6%
Poor	4%	4%	4%
Don't Know	31%	36%	26%

h. Other mainstream charitable foundations/organizations

Excellent	5%	4%	6%
Very Good	10%	2%	18%
Good	25%	18%	32%
Fair	19%	22%	16%
Poor	3%	4%	2%
Don't Know	36%	48%	24%

i. Hispanic civil rights and service organizations

Excellent	3%	4%	2%
Very Good	16%	12%	20%
Good	18%	24%	12%
Fair	22%	22%	22%
Poor	8%	4%	12%
Don't Know	31%	32%	30%

j. Non-Hispanic civil rights and service organizations

Excellent	0%	0%	0%
Very Good	7%	2%	12%
Good	16%	16%	16%
Fair	25%	28%	22%
Poor	12%	8%	16%
Don't Know	38%	44%	32%

k. Federal government

Excellent	1%	0%	2%
Very Good	6%	4%	8%
Good	21%	24%	18%
Fair	32%	32%	32%
Poor	18%	14%	22%
Don't Know	19%	24%	14%

l. State government-Kansas

Excellent	1%	0%	2%
Very Good	4%	4%	4%
Good	25%	34%	16%
Fair	23%	28%	18%
Poor	20%	14%	26%
Don't Know	23%	14%	32%

m. State government-Missouri

Excellent	1%	0%	2%
Very Good	4%	0%	8%
Good	21%	22%	20%
Fair	29%	20%	38%
Poor	7%	0%	14%
Don't Know	29%	42%	16%
No Response	9%	16%	2%

n. City government-Kansas City, Kansas

Excellent	1%	0%	2%
Very Good	4%	6%	2%
Good	30%	26%	24%
Fair	25%	34%	16%
Poor	13%	10%	16%
Don't Know	23%	10%	36%

o. City government--Kansas City, Missouri

Excellent	1%	0%	2%
Very Good	3%	0%	6%
Good	27%	20%	34%
Fair	26%	20%	32%
Poor	5%	2%	8%
Don't Know	28%	40%	16%
No Response	10%	18%	2%

p. Other local governments

Excellent	2%	2%	2%
Very Good	3%	4%	2%
Good	9%	10%	6%
Fair	23%	18%	28%
Poor	9%	6%	12%
Don't Know	47%	52%	42%
No Response	7%	6%	8%

9. Does the new immigration law affect you or someone you know?

(Interviewer, read list and check all that apply) [Individuals could check more than one response.]

Affects me	8%	8%	8%
Affects my family	9%	10%	8%
Affects my friends or acquaintances	31%	32%	30%
Does not affect anyone known to me	61%	60%	62%

10. How would you rate the importance of the new immigration law?

Very important	46%	46%	46%
Somewhat important	23%	22%	24%
Not very important	2%	4%	0%
Not at all important	8%	6%	10%
Don't know	19%	20%	18%
No Response	2%	2%	2%
Why do you feel this way?			

11. How do you feel about the employer sanctions sections of the new immigration law?

Strongly support	9%	10%	8%
Support	18%	20%	16%
Strongly opposed	17%	16%	18%
Opposed	16%	16%	16%
Don't know	37%	36%	38%
No Response	1%	2%	0%

12. President Reagan has declared AIDS the nation's number one health problem. Do you agree, disagree, are not sure or don't know?

___ Agree	81%	80%	82%
___ Disagree	4%	2%	6%
___ Not Sure	6%	8%	4%
___ Don't Know	6%	8%	4%

VI. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Which of the following is your age group?

	Total		
	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
___ Under 20	19%	18%	20%
___ 20-34	34%	34%	34%
___ 35-54	26%	26%	26%
___ 55-64	13%	18%	8%
___ 65 or over	8%	4%	12%

2. Please indicate the highest grade or level of education you have completed.

Graduate degree	2%	2%	2%
College graduation (baccalaureate degree)	3%	4%	2%
Associate degree/junior college graduation	9%	10%	8%
Some college	19%	12%	26%
High school graduate	31%	34%	28%
9 to 11 years	24%	22%	26%
4 to 8 years	9%	14%	4%
0 to 3 years	3%	2%	4%

3. What is your ethnic group? (check one or more)

☐ Anglo/White, non-Hispanic	2%	2%	2%
(Skip to Question 5)			
☐ Black	0%	0%	0%
☐ Native American	0%	0%	0%
☐ Hispanic	98%	98%	98%

4. If you are Hispanic, what subgroup?(NOTE: If the respondent indicates that one parent is from one subgroup and one from another, check both.)(ADDS TO 100% BECAUSE 2 RESIDENTS HAVE PARENTS FROM MORE THAN ONE SUBGROUP)

☐ Mexican-American	95%	92%	98%
☐ Puerto Rican	0%	0%	0%
☐ Cuban	0%	0%	0%
☐ Other Caribbean	0%	0%	0%
☐ Central American	4%	6%	2%
☐ South American	1%	0%	2%
☐ Spanish	2%	2%	2%
☐ Other (specify) _____			

5. In what country were you born?

☐ Mainland United States	66%	74%	58%
(Skip to Question 7)			
☐ Puerto Rico	0%	0%	0%
☐ Outside the United States	33%	26%	40%
(specify) _____			
NoResponse	1%	0%	2%

[Evidently born outside U.S because responded to Question 6.]

6. If you were born outside the mainland United States, how long have you been living in the mainland United States? (Percentage of non-native-born.)

	[Persons responding: number = 34 13 21]		
___ Less than 1 year	3%	0%	5%
___ 1-4 years	3%	0%	0%
___ 5-9 years	18%	38%	5%
___ 10 years or more	76%	62%	85%

7. In what country were your parents born?

United States (Skip to Question 9)

Father	38%	40%	36%
Mother	39%	36%	42%
Outside of the United States			
Father	61%	58%	64%
Mother	58%	64%	52%
___ Where? (specify) ___			
No Response			
Father	1%	0%	2%
Mother	3%	0%	6%

8. If your parents were born outside the United States, how long ago did they come to the United States?

	Father			Mother		
	metro	KS	MO	metro	KS	MO
a. 30 Years or less (1957-1987)	21%	20%	22%	25%	26%	24%
b. 30-60 years (1926-1956)	7%	8%	6%	7%	12%	2%
c. 60 or more years (1926 or before)	18%	22%	14%	16%	18%	14%
d. Don't know	8%	8%	8%	9%	6%	12%
e. Did not come to U. S.	1%	0%	2%	1%	0%	2%

9. When did your father's family come to the United States?

	Father's Father			Father's Mother		
a. 30 Years or less(1957-1987)	3%	4%	2%	4%	4%	4%
b. 30-60 years (1926-1956)	13%	10%	16%	14%	10%	18%
c. 60 or more years (1926 or before)	23%	24%	22%	23%	24%	22%
d. Did not come to the United States	15%	12%	18%	17%	14%	20%
e. Don't know	39%	50%	28%	33%	44%	22%

10. When did your mother's family come to the United States?

	Mother's Father			Mother's Mother		
a. 30 Years or less(1957-1987)	3%	4%	2%	3%	4%	2%
b. 30-60 years (1926-1956)	11%	8%	14%	15%	12%	18%
c. 60 or more years (1926 or before)	25%	30%	20%	24%	28%	20%
d. Did not come to the United States	15%	12%	16%	13%	12%	14%
e. Don't know	37%	42%	32%	37%	42%	32%

11. How long have you lived in the Kansas City area?

	Total		
	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
___ Less than 1 year	0%	0%	0%
___ 1-4 years	3%	4%	2%
___ 5-9 years	7%	10%	4%
___ 10 years or more, but not born here	30%	18%	42%
___ All my life	60%	68%	52%

12. What is your marital status?

___ Married	51%	54%	48%
___ Living with someone but not married	3%	6%	0%
___ Single	34%	26%	42%
___ Widowed	9%	12%	6%
___ Separated	1%	0%	2%
___ Divorced	2%	2%	2%
___ Other (specify)___			

13. How many people live in this home (or apartment) including yourself?

Adults?

Mean (Average): 2.9% 2.7% 3.0%

Median: 2% 2% 3%

Children under 18?

Mean (Average): 1.5% 1.6% 1.5%

Median: 1% 1% 1%

14. Which of the following best describes the structure of your immediate family, living in this home (or apartment)?

☐ Man and woman with one or more children	64%	60%	68%
☐ Man and woman without children	5%	8%	2%
☐ Woman head of household with one or more children	13%	18%	8%
☐ Man head of household with one or more children	5%	4%	6%
☐ Other (specify) _	12%	8%	16%

15. In addition to parents and children, are other family members or close friends living with you?

☐ Yes 14% 10% 18%

☐ No 83% 88% 78%

If yes, check all that apply

☐ Parent or other relative of parent's generation (e.g., mother or father, aunt or uncle of household head or spouse)

☐ Other relative

☐ Non-relative

16. Tell me about the employment status of the male and female heads of the household. Is each one:

	Male Head			Female Head		
	metro	KS	MO	metro	KS	MO
Check here if there is none:	19%	22%	16%	15%	8%	22%
Percent of Heads of Household:						
a.Working full-time	78%	77%	79%	45%	41%	49%
b.Working part-time -- by choice	4%	5%	2%	8%	11%	5%
c.Working part-time -- but want full-time work	0%	0%	0%	2%	4%	0%
d.Unemployed--looking for work	4%	3%	5%	2%	3%	3%
e.In school full-time	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
f.Full-time housewife/mother	0%	0%	0%	24%	26%	21%
g.Retired	12%	10%	14%	12%	7%	18%
h.Disabled	1%	3%	0%	2%	2%	3%
i.Other unemployed -- not looking for work	1%	3%	0%	5%	7%	3%
[May not add to 100% due to rounding]						

17. How would you classify your job (and that of the other adult in the family, if employed)? Interviewer please check the one which best describes job.

M&F (combined) metro	Male Head			Female Head		
	metro	KS	MO	metro	KS	MO
Check here if not working:	29%	26%	32%	44%	44%	44%
Percent of those working:						
12% a.Managerial or professional	8%	8%	8%	9%	10%	8%
2% b.Self-employed -- business owner	1%	2%	0%	1%	0%	2%
24% c.Skilled worker or technician	16%	14%	18%	8%	8%	8%
6% d.Other white-collar	4%	0%	8%	12%	10%	14%
15% e.Operative or other semi-skilled job	10%	10%	10%	7%	10%	4%
27% f.Laborer or other unskilled job	18%	20%	16%	9%	10%	8%
12% g.Other Blue Collar	8%	12%	4%	2%	0%	4%
3% h.Other (specify ____)	2%	4%	4%	1%	6%	8%

18. What language is spoken in your home?

	Total		
	Metro	Kansas	Missouri
☐ Spanish only	11%	12%	10%
☐ English only	15%	8%	22%
☐ Mostly Spanish	26%	24%	28%
☐ Mostly English	35%	44%	26%
☐ Other (specify)	7%	10%	4%

19. Could you tell me the range in which your total annual family income falls?

☐ Less than \$10,000	8%	10%	6%
☐ \$10,000 - \$15,000	12%	14%	10%
☐ \$15,000 - 20,000	8%	8%	8%
☐ \$20,000 - \$25,000	8%	8%	8%
☐ \$25,000 - \$35,000	25%	22%	28%
☐ \$35,000 - \$50,000	12%	16%	8%
☐ \$50,000 or more	3%	0%	6%
☐ Refused	22%	20%	24%

20. During the past three years, has your family received any of the following?

(Check all that apply.)

Aid to Families with Dependent Children or other			
cash assistance based on financial need	1%	2%	0%
Non-cash assistance such as Food Stamps,			
subsidized housing	4%	4%	4%
Disability income	5%	5%	5%
Social Security or other retirement or pension	15%	12%	18%
Other public entitlement assistance (specify)___	3%	0%	6%
More than one checked	4%	2%	6%
None checked	68%	74%	62%

21. With regard to political matters, do you consider yourself to be:

☐ liberal?	29%	26%	32%
☐ middle of the road?	46%	50%	42%
☐ conservative?	15%	12%	18%
☐ Other? (specify) _____	7%	6%	8%
No Response	3%	6%	0%

22. What party would you say you belong to? (INTERVIEWER. Do not read the list.

Please just indicate the response)

☐ Democrat	68%	66%	70%
☐ Republican	8%	8%	8%
☐ Independent	3%	4%	2%
☐ Other(Specify)_____	5%	2%	8%
☐ Don't know	14%	18%	10%
☐ No Response	1%	2%	0%

23. What is your religion?

☐ Protestant	7%	2%	12%
☐ Roman Catholic	90%	98%	82%
☐ Jewish	0%	0%	0%
☐ Other (specify)_____	3%	0%	6%
☐ None	0%	0%	0%

24. Do you own _____ a home

☐ or rent?	72%	64%	80%
No Response	21%	32%	10%
	7%	4%	10%

Please add any other comments you would like to make regarding the needs of the Hispanic community in the greater Kansas City area. _____

LEADERS SURVEY

GREATER KANSAS CITY
HISPANIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT
SPRING, 1987

MASTER TABULATION

Non-Hispanic vs. Hispanic

I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Name of Respondent _____

Job Title _____

Company/Agency _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Name of Interviewer, if any _____ Date _____

II. INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS

1. Do you feel the prospects for Hispanics for the remainder of the century are :

	(17) Non-Hispanic	(36) Hispanic
excellent?	6%	42%
good?	59%	28%
fair?	18%	22%
poor?	12%	8%
not sure/don't know?	---	---
No Response	6%	0%

2. Why? _____

NOTE: SOME PERCENTAGES WILL NOT ADD TO 100% DUE TO ROUNDING.

3. Please list what you feel are the three most important unmet needs in the local Hispanic community, in order of importance.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Schools | Community Involvement | Jobs |
| b. Jobs | Schools | Community Involvement |
| c. Community Involvement | Schools | Jobs |

4. Compared with other groups in the community do you feel Hispanics are treated fairly?

_____ Yes	41%	19%
_____ Sometimes	41%	53%
_____ No	18%	28%

If no, In what way? _____

III. NEIGHBORHOOD INVOLVEMENT & EXPERIENCES

1. What predominantly Hispanic neighborhoods in Greater Kansas City are you most familiar with?

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
_____ Those in Missouri only	41%	17%
_____ Those in Kansas only	18%	0%
_____ Both	29%	81%
_____ Only the following neighborhoods (Specify)	12%	3%

2. Do you now live or work, or have you lived or worked, in a neighborhood in the Greater Kansas City area which has a large concentration of Hispanics?

_____ Yes, currently	18%	39%
_____ Not currently, but did in the past	35%	42%
_____ No	47%	19%

3. What community activities affecting Hispanics have you been involved in during the past three years?

☐	Elected official representing Hispanics	18%	33%
☐	No Response	82%	67%
☐	Serve on an Hispanic task force or advisory group set up by a public or private agency	6%	53%
☐	No Response	94%	47%
☐	Serve on the Board of Directors of one or more Hispanic-controlled organizations	6%	61%
☐	No Response	94%	39%
☐	Serve on the Board of Directors of one or more organizations which are not Hispanic controlled but serve many Hispanics	24%	42%
☐	No Response	77%	58%
☐	Serve on the Board of Directors or committees of United Way	35%	25%
☐	No Response	65%	75%
☐	Work for an Hispanic-controlled organization	6%	31%
☐	No Response	94%	67%
☐	Work for an organization which is not Hispanic-controlled but serves many Hispanics	53%	36%
☐	No Response	47%	64%
☐	Active in a church or religious group which includes many Hispanics	18%	39%
☐	No Response	82%	61%
☐	Do volunteer work in Hispanic community	6%	69%
☐	No Response	94%	31%

___ Other(specify)	35%	28%
___ No Response	65%	72%
___ None	6%	6%
___ No Response	94%	94%

IV. COMMUNITY NEEDS

1. Based on your knowledge and experience, how important do you believe the following services are for Hispanics—VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT IMPORTANT or DON'T KNOW? For each one that you believe is either "VERY IMPORTANT" or "SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT" please indicate how available each type of service is to the Hispanic community: READILY AVAILABLE, PARTIALLY AVAILABLE, NOT AVAILABLE or DON'T KNOW. Before beginning please indicate whether the response is based on knowledge primarily of:

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
___ Missouri	29%	28%
___ Kansas, or	12%	6%
___ Both	29%	56%
___ No Response	29%	11%

Day care/child care

Very important	35%	72%
Somewhat important	29%	22%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	0%	3%
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	0%	6%
Partially available	41%	72%
Not available	---	---
Don't know	18%	11%
No Response	41%	11%

Educational services for children and youth

Very important	71%	97%
Somewhat Important	---	---
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	29%	3%
Readily available	18%	11%
Partially available	41%	78%
Not available	---	---
Don't know	0%	3%
No Response	41%	8%

Adult education

Very important	47%	75%
Somewhat important	24%	22%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	29%	3%
Readily available	6%	14%
Partially available	47%	64%
Not available	0%	11%
Don't know	0%	3%
No Response	47%	8%

English as a 2nd language courses

Very important	53%	69%
Somewhat important	12%	28%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	12%	3%
Partially available	41%	67%
Not available	6%	14%
Don't know	0%	8%
No Response	41%	8%

Vocational education

Very important	59%	78%
Somewhat important	12%	19%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	29%	3%
Readily available	18%	6%
Partially available	29%	58%
Not available	6%	17%
Don't know	6%	8%
No Response	41%	11%

Employment & training Programs

Very important	53%	94%
Somewhat important	12%	3%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	6%	6%
Partially available	41%	58%
Not available	6%	22%
Don't know	6%	6%
No Response	41%	8%

Health care

Very important	41%	92%
Somewhat important	24%	3%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	35%	6%
Readily available	6%	8%
Partially available	47%	75%
Not available	0%	3%
Don't know	6%	3%
No Response	41%	11%

Nursing home/long-term care

Very important	6%	67%
Somewhat important	41%	19%
Not important	6%	0%
Don't know	6%	11%
No Response	41%	3%
Readily available	0%	6%
Partially available	41%	39%
Not available	0%	28%
Don't know	18%	14%
No Response	41%	14%

Mental health services

Very important	18%	69%
Somewhat important	41%	19%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	0%	6%
No Response	41%	6%
Readily available	0%	6%
Partially available	53%	39%
Not available	6%	31%
Don't know	0%	14%
No Response	41%	11%

Alcohol abuse services

Very important	29%	81%
Somewhat important	35%	8%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	0%	8%
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	0%	11%
Partially available	53%	42%
Not available	0%	25%
Don't know	6%	11%
No Response	41%	11%

Drug abuse services

Very important	41%	78%
Somewhat important	24%	14%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	0%	6%
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	0%	11%
Partially available	59%	36%
Not available	0%	22%
Don't know	0%	17%
No Response	41%	14%

Recreational services

Very important	18%	69%
Somewhat important	29%	25%
Not important	12%	3%
Don't know	6%	0%
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	0%	11%
Partially available	35%	58%
Not available	12%	19%
Don't know	0%	3%
No Response	53%	8%

Counseling

Very important	24%	78%
Somewhat important	35%	14%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	6%	6%
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	0%	11%
Partially available	47%	47%
Not available	0%	22%
Don't know	12%	8%
No Response	41%	11%

Referral services

Very important	29%	67%
Somewhat important	29%	28%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	6%	3%
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	6%	11%
Partially available	29%	44%
Not available	0%	22%
Don't know	18%	11%
No Response	47%	11%

Emergency shelter

Very important	18%	78%
Somewhat important	41%	17%
Not important	6%	0%
Don't know	0%	3%
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	0%	6%
Partially available	41%	44%
Not available	6%	19%
Don't know	12%	19%
No Response	41%	11%

Low & moderate income housing services & programs

Very important	53%	81%
Somewhat important	18%	17%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	29%	3%
Readily available	0%	3%
Partially available	53%	72%
Not available	0%	14%
Don't know	6%	3%
No Response	41%	8%

Community development/physical improvement projects

Very important	24%	81%
Somewhat important	35%	17%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	41%	3%
Readily available	0%	5%
Partially available	35%	56%
Not available	6%	19%
Don't know	12%	11%
No Response	47%	8%

Business assistance /small business loans

Very important	41%	75%
Somewhat important	24%	22%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	35%	3%
Readily available	6%	8%
Partially available	41%	58%
Not available	6%	25%
Don't know	6%	0%
No Response	41%	8%

Legal services

Very important	18%	69%
Somewhat important	47%	25%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	---	---
No Response	35%	6%
Readily available	12%	14%
Partially available	29%	67%
Not available	6%	14%
Don't know	12%	0%
No Response	41%	6%

Meals/activities for the elderly

Very important	6%	75%
Somewhat important	41%	17%
Not important	6%	0%
Don't know	12%	3%
No Response	35%	6%
Readily available	6%	25%
Partially available	35%	58%
Not available	0%	3%
Don't know	12%	6%
No Response	47%	8%

Rehabilitation services for handicapped persons

Very important	18%	61%
Somewhat important	29%	28%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	12%	8%
No Response	41%	3%
Readily available	0%	8%
Partially available	29%	31%
Not available	6%	28%
Don't know	18%	19%
No Response	47%	14%

Emergency food

Very important	29%	64%
Somewhat important	29%	19%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	0%	11%
No Response	41%	6%
Readily available	12%	8%
Partially available	41%	61%
Not available	0%	3%
Don't know	6%	14%
No Response	41%	14%

Commodities (food) programs

Very important	18%	64%
Somewhat important	35%	28%
Not important	6%	3%
Don't know	0%	3%
No Response	41%	3%
Readily available	12%	14%
Partially available	35%	56%
Not available	0%	6%
Don't know	6%	14%
No Response	47%	11%

Other emergency services

Very important	6%	58%
Somewhat important	41%	14%
Not important	---	---
Don't know	12%	17%
No Response	41%	11%
Readily available	0%	11%
Partially available	29%	33%
Not available	0%	14%
Don't know	29%	17%
No Response	41%	25%

Other (specify)

2. When Hispanics need medical care, where are they most likely to go for it?

___ A community clinic	24%	50%
------------------------	-----	-----

Which one?

___ Richard Cabot	12%	50%
___ Clinicare	0%	3%
___ Wayne Minor Clinic	6%	0%
___ Other (specify)	6%	3%
___ No Response	77%	44%

___ A hospital	12%	11%
----------------	-----	-----

Which one?

Truman	6%	0%
KU Medical Center	0%	8%
Menorah	---	---
Providence	---	---
St. Luke's	0%	3%
St. Mary's	0%	8%
Trinity	0%	3%
Research	---	---
Other	6%	0%
No Response	88%	78%

___ A private doctor	6%	25%
___ Use folk medicine	6%	3%
___ Other (specify)	6%	3%
___ No Response	47%	8%

3. In this same state(s), how well are the following target groups served by community agencies?

___ Missouri	35%	39%
___ Kansas	18%	14%
___ Both	35%	44%
___ No Response	12%	3%

a. Infants (under 2)			
Fully Served	7%	8%	
Partially Served	47%	44%	
Not Served	0%	14%	
Don't Know	27%	25%	
No Response	20%	8%	
b. Pre-school children			
Fully Served	7%	6%	
Partially Served	47%	58%	
Not Served	0%	6%	
Don't Know	20%	22%	
No Response	27%	8%	
c. Elementary age children			
Fully Served	20%	11%	
Partially Served	47%	74%	
Not Served	---	---	
Don't Know	7%	6%	
No Response	27%	9%	
d. Youth 12-15			
Fully Served	7%	6%	
Partially Served	53%	66%	
Not Served	7%	9%	
Don't Know	7%	14%	
No Response	27%	6%	
e. Youth 16-21			
Fully Served	0%	6%	
Partially Served	60%	61%	
Not Served	7%	14%	
Don't Know	7%	11%	
No Response	27%	8%	

f. Adults			
Fully Served	13%	8%	
Partially Served	47%	69%	
Not Served	13%	8%	
Don't Know	0%	6%	
No Response	27%	8%	
g. Elderly			
Fully Served	13%	6%	
Partially Served	40%	75%	
Not Served	7%	8%	
Don't Know	20%	3%	
No Response	20%	8%	
h. Elderly living with children			
Fully Served	7%	6%	
Partially Served	27%	31%	
Not Served	13%	31%	
Don't Know	27%	25%	
No Response	27%	8%	
i. Handicapped persons			
Fully Served	7%	0%	
Partially Served	33%	36%	
Not Served	0%	31%	
Don't Know	33%	22%	
No Response	27%	11%	
j. Women			
Fully Served	7%	3%	
Partially Served	40%	56%	
Not Served	7%	14%	
Don't Know	20%	19%	
No Response	27%	8%	

k. **Single-parent families**

Fully Served	0%	3%
Partially Served	40%	58%
Not Served	13%	14%
Don't Know	20%	19%
No Response	27%	6%

l. **Veterans**

Fully Served	13%	8%
Partially Served	20%	56%
Not Served	7%	14%
Don't Know	33%	17%
No Response	27%	6%

m. **Pregnant teenagers**

Fully Served	7%	0%
Partially Served	40%	67%
Not Served	27%	22%
Don't Know	7%	11%
No Response	27%	6%

n. **Undocumented persons**

Fully Served	7%	6%
Partially Served	20%	47%
Not Served	27%	22%
Don't Know	27%	17%
No Response	20%	8%

Other (specify)

o. _____

p. _____

4. Considering public services, how adequate do you feel each of the following services is?

___ Missouri ___ Kansas ___ Both

a. Public library services			
Excellent	19%	22%	
Very Good	25%	39%	
Good	25%	22%	
Fair	6%	6%	
Poor	19%	8%	
No Response	6%	3%	
b. Police protection			
Excellent	0%	3%	
Very Good	6%	11%	
Good	63%	31%	
Fair	19%	39%	
Poor	6%	14%	
No Response	6%	3%	
c. Fire protection			
Excellent	0%	6%	
Very Good	25%	28%	
Good	56%	42%	
Fair	6%	19%	
Poor	6%	3%	
No Response	6%	3%	
d. Public transportation			
Excellent	---	---	
Very Good	13%	8%	
Good	19%	19%	
Fair	38%	39%	
Poor	25%	31%	
No Response	6%	3%	

e. Garbage collection

Excellent	6%	8%
Very Good	19%	17%
Good	31%	36%
Fair	25%	33%
Poor	6%	3%
No Response	13%	3%

f. Maintenance of streets

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	0%	8%
Good	19%	17%
Fair	50%	39%
Poor	25%	31%
No Response	6%	3%

g. Maintenance of public facilities and parks

Excellent	13%	3%
Very Good	19%	11%
Good	19%	33%
Fair	31%	31%
Poor	6%	19%
No Response	13%	3%

5. How would you rate Hispanic leadership in Kansas City ?

___ Missouri	29%	25%
___ Kansas	18%	0%
___ Both	47%	69%
___ No Response	6%	6%
Excellent	6%	0%
Very Good	12%	14%
Good	29%	44%
Fair	53%	19%
Poor	0%	19%
No Response	0%	3%

6. Are you aware of the recent appointment of an Hispanic to an important position in Kansas City?

Yes	53%	83%
No	41%	11%
No Response	6%	6%

7. To what extent is each of the following a VERY SERIOUS, SOMEWHAT SERIOUS or NOT A PROBLEM within your community? Please indicate the extent to which you feel each is a problem.

a. Hispanics having limited proficiency in English

Very Serious	18%	39%
Somewhat Serious	35%	58%
Not A Problem	6%	0%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	41%	3%

b. Low educational levels and high dropout rates

Very Serious	59%	92%
Somewhat Serious	6%	6%
Not A Problem	---	---
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	35%	3%

c. Teenage pregnancy among Hispanics

Very Serious	24%	39%
Somewhat Serious	35%	42%
Not A Problem	---	---
Don't Know	6%	17%
No Response	35%	3%

d. Hispanic youth unemployment		
Very Serious	47%	56%
Somewhat Serious	18%	42%
Not A Problem	---	---
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	35%	3%
e. Substance abuse among Hispanics		
Very Serious	18%	44%
Somewhat Serious	35%	36%
Not A Problem	---	---
Don't Know	6%	17%
No Response	41%	3%
f. Unemployment and less than full-time employment among Hispanic adults		
Very Serious	35%	58%
Somewhat Serious	24%	36%
Not A Problem	0%	3%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	41%	3%
g. Lack of decent, affordable housing		
Very Serious	24%	42%
Somewhat Serious	35%	50%
Not A Problem	0%	6%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	41%	3%
h. Lack of adequate health care		
Very Serious	18%	31%
Somewhat Serious	35%	50%
Not A Problem	0%	11%
Don't Know	6%	3%
No Response	41%	6%

i. Hispanics becoming "assimilated" and losing their language and culture		
Very Serious	6%	31%
Somewhat Serious	29%	39%
Not A Problem	12%	22%
Don't Know	6%	3%
No Response	47%	6%
j. Lack of opportunity for Hispanic business ownership		
Very Serious	18%	44%
Somewhat Serious	35%	36%
Not A Problem	0%	14%
Don't Know	0%	3%
No Response	47%	3%
k. Lack of adult role models for Hispanic youth		
Very Serious	35%	53%
Somewhat Serious	24%	33%
Not A Problem	6%	8%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	35%	6%
l. Hispanic female-headed households with low incomes		
Very Serious	29%	47%
Somewhat Serious	18%	33%
Not A Problem	---	---
Don't Know	12%	17%
No Response	41%	3%
m. Reductions in public funding for services which increase opportunities for Hispanics		
Very Serious	24%	72%
Somewhat Serious	24%	22%
Not A Problem	6%	3%
Don't Know	6%	0%
No Response	41%	3%

n. High crime rates			
Very Serious	12%	28%	
Somewhat Serious	35%	58%	
Not A Problem	6%	6%	
Don't Know	6%	6%	
No Response	41%	3%	
o. Domestic violence within Hispanic families			
Very Serious	6%	17%	
Somewhat Serious	29%	39%	
Not A Problem	0%	14%	
Don't Know	24%	28%	
No Response	41%	3%	
p. Lack of Hispanic influence on local policymakers and elected officials			
Very Serious	29%	75%	
Somewhat Serious	29%	22%	
Not A Problem	---	---	
Don't Know	---	---	
No Response	41%	3%	
q. AIDS			
Very Serious	12%	22%	
Somewhat Serious	12%	28%	
Not A Problem	12%	11%	
Don't Know	24%	31%	
No Response	41%	8%	

8. Has there been a significant growth of Hispanic businesses in the Greater Kansas City area in the past five years?

☐ Yes	35%	22%
☐ No	35%	53%
☐ Not sure	24%	14%
☐ No Response	6%	11%

9. What has been done to stimulate or encourage Hispanic economic development within Hispanic communities here?

☐ Feasibility studies have been done. If so, what studies sponsored by what group(s) ?

Checked	6%	44%
No Response	94%	56%

☐ Economic development entities have sought to explore and develop Hispanic ventures. If so, what ventures sponsored by what group(s) ?

Checked	29%	42%
No Response	71%	58%

☐ Organizations have provided business assistance and related services. If so, what organization(s) and to whom?

Checked	47%	67%
No Response	53%	33%

10. Do businesses in Hispanic neighborhoods adequately serve resident needs?

☐ Yes	24%	42%
☐ No	35%	53%
☐ No Response	41%	6%

If no, Why not? _____

11. What could be done that would have major impact on increasing and retaining Hispanic business ventures in metropolitan Kansas City?

12. The following organizations provide services to Hispanics. Are you familiar with them--know their name and what they do-- and, if so, please indicate whether you feel they are VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, or NOT IMPORTANT in providing services to Hispanics or helping them move up the economic ladder?

___ Guadalupe Center, Inc. (MO)

Very Important	65%	86%
Somewhat Important	6%	11%
Not Important	---	---
No Response	29%	3%

___ Guadalupe Parish Center (MO)

Very Important	41%	53%
Somewhat Important	12%	31%
Not Important	0%	6%
No Response	47%	11%

___ Richard Cabot Clinic (MO)

Very Important	47%	89%
Somewhat Important	0%	6%
Not Important	---	---
No Response	53%	6%

___ Westside Housing Organization (MO)

Very Important	41%	53%
Somewhat Important	0%	28%
Not Important	---	---
No Response	59%	19%

___ Mattie Rhodes Center (MO)			
Very Important	41%	33%	
Somewhat Important	6%	31%	
Not Important	---	---	
No Response	53%	36%	
___ Good Shepherd Lutheran Mission (MO)			
Very Important	12%	36%	
Somewhat Important	6%	22%	
Not Important	6%	3%	
No Response	77%	39%	
___ Craft/Learning Center (MO)			
Very Important	29%	28%	
Somewhat Important	0%	28%	
Not Important	0%	3%	
No Response	71%	42%	
___ Clinicare (KS)			
Very Important	29%	42%	
Somewhat Important	12%	11%	
Not Important	0%	3%	
No Response	59%	44%	
___ El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos (KS)			
Very Important	18%	75%	
Somewhat Important	6%	14%	
Not Important	12%	0%	
No Response	65%	11%	
___ Harvest America (KS)			
Very Important	29%	53%	
Somewhat Important	6%	19%	
Not Important	6%	3%	
No Response	59%	25%	

____ Spanish Speaking Office (KS)			
Very Important	6%	50%	
Somewhat Important	18%	22%	
Not Important	6%	6%	
No Response	71%	22%	

____ Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce			
Very Important	53%	67%	
Somewhat Important	18%	28%	
Not Important	0%	3%	
No Response	29%	3%	

____ U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce			
Very Important	41%	56%	
Somewhat Important	24%	39%	
Not Important	0%	3%	
No Response	35%	3%	

____ Minority Contractors of Missouri/Kansas (MOKAN)			
Very Important	35%	33%	
Somewhat Important	12%	19%	
Not Important	12%	19%	
No Response	41%	28%	

____ LULAC National Educational Service Center (MO)			
Very Important	24%	72%	
Somewhat Important	12%	14%	
Not Important	6%	0%	
No Response	59%	14%	

Other (specify)		
-----	---	---
-----	---	---

V. ATTITUDES

1. Do you believe Hispanics can succeed in the United States and still retain Hispanic traditions?

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
☐ Yes	88%	97%
☐ No	---	---
☐ Don't know	0%	3%
☐ No Response	12%	0%

2. What aspects of Hispanic culture and traditions do you feel are most important to preserve?

☐ Spanish language	18%	42%
☐ Holidays and other traditional celebrations	6%	0%
☐ Religion	12%	0%
☐ Family structure and strength	18%	8%
☐ Other (specify)	6%	3%
☐ All Checked	24%	47%
☐ No Response	18%	0%

3. Nationally, about half of the Hispanic youth leave school without receiving a high school diploma – a dropout rate which exceeds that of Blacks and Anglos. In your opinion, how important is each of the following problems in contributing to the high dropout rate in the Greater Kansas City area? Is it VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT or NOT IMPORTANT?

a. Teenage pregnancy		
Very Important	41%	33%
Somewhat Important	24%	31%
Not Important	0%	8%
Don't Know	6%	19%
No Response	29%	8%
b. Difficulty in reading, writing, or speaking English		
Very Important	47%	72%
Somewhat Important	18%	19%
Not Important	6%	3%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	29%	6%
c. Too few Hispanic teachers		
Very Important	24%	67%
Somewhat Important	29%	19%
Not Important	12%	8%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	35%	6%
d. Too few bilingual teachers		
Very Important	24%	58%
Somewhat Important	29%	28%
Not Important	12%	8%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	35%	6%
e. Parents with limited education		
Very Important	53%	64%
Somewhat Important	12%	22%
Not Important	0%	6%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	35%	8%

f. Need to work to earn money		
Very Important	29%	61%
Somewhat Important	29%	31%
Not Important	6%	3%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	35%	6%
g. Racial discrimination		
Very Important	24%	47%
Somewhat Important	24%	39%
Not Important	18%	8%
Don't Know	6%	0%
No Response	29%	6%
h. Frequent back-and-forth migration to native country		
Very Important	24%	11%
Somewhat Important	24%	31%
Not Important	6%	36%
Don't Know	12%	17%
No Response	35%	6%
i. Poor grades/being held back ("flunking")		
Very Important	29%	69%
Somewhat Important	12%	19%
Not Important	12%	3%
Don't Know	12%	3%
No Response	35%	6%
j. Lack of needed services in the schools		
Very Important	41%	64%
Somewhat Important	18%	17%
Not Important	12%	3%
Don't Know	0%	6%
No Response	29%	11%

k. Lack of positive adult role models

Very Important	47%	64%
Somewhat Important	24%	22%
Not Important	0%	3%
Don't Know	0%	3%
No Response	29%	8%

l. Drug or alcohol abuse

Very Important	24%	42%
Somewhat Important	29%	42%
Not Important	12%	8%
Don't Know	0%	3%
No Response	35%	6%

m. Bad influences of friends and other youth

Very Important	35%	58%
Somewhat Important	18%	31%
Not Important	0%	3%
Don't Know	12%	0%
No Response	35%	8%

n. Hispanic students' low aspirations for themselves

Very Important	29%	78%
Somewhat Important	29%	11%
Not Important	0%	3%
Don't Know	12%	3%
No Response	29%	6%

o. Hispanic parents' low aspirations for their children

Very Important	35%	64%
Somewhat Important	18%	25%
Not Important	6%	6%
Don't Know	12%	0%
No Response	29%	6%

p. Teachers' low expectations for their Hispanic students

Very Important	47%	72%
Somewhat Important	18%	17%
Not Important	6%	3%
Don't Know	0%	3%
No Response	29%	6%

q. Teachers with inadequate training for working with multi-cultural and low-income students

Very Important	59%	75%
Somewhat Important	6%	14%
Not Important	6%	6%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	29%	6%

r. Inadequate school resources

Very Important	41%	56%
Somewhat Important	29%	33%
Not Important	6%	3%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	24%	8%

s. Lack of neighborhood schools

Very Important	11%	50%
Somewhat Important	12%	31%
Not Important	41%	8%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	35%	11%

**t. Lack of student understanding of the importance of finishing high school
and going to college for future employment opportunities**

Very Important	65%	75%
Somewhat Important	6%	17%
Not Important	6%	0%
Don't Know	0%	3%
No Response	24%	6%

4. How do you feel the quality of education in parochial schools compares with that in public schools in the Greater Kansas City area?

___ Parochial schools offer higher quality education	41%	64%
___ Quality of education is about the same	29%	22%
___ Public schools offer higher quality education	6%	3%
___ Not sure/don't know	18%	11%
___ No Response	6%	0%

5. Bilingual education means school programs in which some use is made of the child's native language to teach both English and other subjects. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following list of statements about bilingual education.

a. Bilingual programs are essential in helping Hispanic children with limited English proficiency learn English and assuring that they do not fall behind in subject matter while they are learning English.

Agree	71%	81%
Disagree	6%	11%
Not Sure	12%	3%
No Response	12%	6%

b. Bilingual programs are important to maintain Hispanic traditions.

Agree	41%	31%
Disagree	41%	53%
Not Sure	6%	8%
No Response	12%	8%

c. Bilingual programs put Hispanic students at a disadvantage because they won't learn English as quickly as they otherwise might.

Agree	18%	11%
Disagree	65%	75%
Not Sure	6%	8%
No Response	12%	6%

d. Since only a small minority of Hispanic children in the Kansas City area have serious difficulties with English, bilingual programs may not be worth the effort.

Agree	18%	11%
Disagree	65%	75%
Not Sure	6%	6%
No Response	12%	8%

e. Since Hispanics are becoming a very large part of the U.S. population, and since Spanish language in Latin America, bilingual programs are equally important for Hispanic and non-Hispanic children.

Agree	59%	75%
Disagree	18%	17%
Not Sure	12%	3%
No Response	12%	6%

6. The following list of factors may help explain Hispanic unemployment and underemployment in the Greater Kansas City area. Please indicate whether you believe the statement is VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT IMPORTANT or DON'T KNOW.

a. Poor education

Very Important	77%	83%
Somewhat Important	0%	11%
Not Important	0%	3%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	24%	3%

b. Discrimination on the job

Very Important	24%	44%
Somewhat Important	24%	47%
Not Important	29%	3%
Don't Know	0%	3%
No Response	24%	3%

c. Ineffective Affirmative Action programs

Very Important	18%	58%
Somewhat Important	35%	28%
Not Important	12%	8%
Don't Know	12%	0%
No Response	24%	6%

d. Limited proficiency in English

Very Important	41%	50%
Somewhat Important	24%	39%
Not Important	6%	8%
Don't Know	6%	0%
No Response	24%	3%

e. Competition with other minorities

Very Important	29%	44%
Somewhat Important	18%	36%
Not Important	18%	17%
Don't Know	6%	0%
No Response	29%	3%

f. Competition with Anglo women entering the work force

Very Important	35%	36%
Somewhat Important	18%	39%
Not Important	12%	22%
Don't Know	6%	0%
No Response	29%	3%

g. Lack of job skills

Very Important	53%	78%
Somewhat Important	24%	14%
Not Important	0%	3%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	24%	6%

h. Limited aspirations

Very Important	29%	67%
Somewhat Important	24%	25%
Not Important	18%	6%
Don't Know	6%	0%
No Response	24%	3%

i. Not wanting to adopt American ways

Very Important	12%	11%
Somewhat Important	18%	47%
Not Important	29%	25%
Don't Know	18%	14%
No Response	24%	3%

j. Feeling that jobs and U.S.residence are temporary

Very Important	0%	17%
Somewhat Important	24%	22%
Not Important	24%	31%
Don't Know	24%	25%
No Response	29%	6%

7. Which Hispanic subgroup do you think enjoys the brightest prospects for the next decade? (Interviewer: DO NOT READ THE LIST. Please record whatever the respondent says.)

___ Mexican Americans	35%	39%
___ Puerto Ricans	---	---
___ Cubans	12%	42%
___ Central Americans	6%	0%
___ South Americans	---	---
___ Other (specify)	---	---
___ No particular group	0%	19%
___ Don't know	41%	0%
___ No Response	6%	0%

8. The following are some possible reasons for low Hispanic voter participation in the Greater Kansas City area. Please indicate how important each is?

a. The feeling that their vote won't make any difference

Very Important	53%	67%
Somewhat Important	24%	25%
Not Important	18%	3%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	6%	6%

b. Discriminatory voting practices

Very Important	0%	17%
Somewhat Important	6%	31%
Not Important	77%	42%
Don't Know	6%	6%
No Response	12%	6%

c. Lack of political information/education

Very Important	53%	69%
Somewhat Important	35%	22%
Not Important	6%	3%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	6%	6%

d. Too few Hispanic candidates

Very Important	35%	58%
Somewhat Important	53%	28%
Not Important	6%	8%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	6%	6%

e. Distrust of government

Very Important	24%	44%
Somewhat Important	47%	25%
Not Important	12%	22%
Don't Know	12%	0%
No Response	6%	8%

f. Poor education and limited literacy

Very Important	53%	64%
Somewhat Important	24%	25%
Not Important	6%	3%
Don't Know	12%	0%
No Response	6%	8%

g. Difficulty in reading English

Very Important	18%	31%
Somewhat Important	29%	42%
Not Important	24%	19%
Don't Know	18%	3%
No Response	12%	6%

h. Lack of bilingual assistance at the polls

Very Important	18%	39%
Somewhat Important	24%	31%
Not Important	18%	25%
Don't Know	24%	0%
No Response	18%	6%

i. Hispanic tradition of self-reliance, not joining groups

Very Important	18%	36%
Somewhat Important	18%	39%
Not Important	12%	19%
Don't Know	29%	0%
No Response	24%	6%

j. Lack of strong voter registration and get-out-the-vote drives

Very Important	41%	53%
Somewhat Important	18%	39%
Not Important	12%	0%
Don't Know	12%	0%
No Response	18%	8%

k. Not registered

Very Important	35%	72%
Somewhat Important	18%	19%
Not Important	---	---
Don't Know	18%	0%
No Response	29%	8%

l. Not a citizen

Very Important	18%	44%
Somewhat Important	24%	25%
Not Important	0%	11%
Don't Know	29%	11%
No Response	29%	8%

9. How well do you feel various institutions serve the needs of Hispanics living in the Greater Kansas City area?

a. Churches

Excellent	12%	11%
Very Good	29%	33%
Good	24%	36%
Fair	6%	6%
Poor	0%	8%
Don't Know	0%	3%
No Response	29%	3%

b. Public schools

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	12%	6%
Good	6%	17%
Fair	35%	44%
Poor	12%	28%
Don't Know	6%	0%
No Response	29%	3%

c. Labor Unions

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	6%	11%
Good	6%	8%
Fair	0%	39%
Poor	18%	31%
Don't Know	35%	8%
No Response	35%	3%

d. Corporations

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	12%	8%
Good	12%	11%
Fair	18%	28%
Poor	12%	47%
Don't Know	12%	3%
No Response	35%	3%

e. Hispanic newspapers, radio and TV programs

Excellent	6%	11%
Very Good	6%	19%
Good	12%	33%
Fair	12%	19%
Poor	6%	14%
Don't Know	18%	0%
No Response	41%	3%

f. Mainstream newspapers, radio, and TV programs

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	0%	3%
Good	18%	19%
Fair	24%	33%
Poor	18%	42%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	41%	3%

g. United Way

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	12%	17%
Good	35%	33%
Fair	12%	36%
Poor	0%	8%
Don't Know	6%	3%
No Response	35%	3%

h. Other mainstream charitable foundations/organizations

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	6%	3%
Good	18%	39%
Fair	18%	39%
Poor	0%	11%
Don't Know	18%	6%
No Response	41%	3%

i. Hispanic civil rights and service organizations

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	18%	28%
Good	6%	22%
Fair	18%	28%
Poor	0%	14%
Don't Know	18%	3%
No Response	41%	3%

j. Non-Hispanic civil rights and service organizations

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	6%	6%
Good	18%	22%
Fair	12%	44%
Poor	0%	22%
Don't Know	24%	0%
No Response	41%	3%

k. Federal government

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	6%	3%
Good	24%	39%
Fair	12%	39%
Poor	6%	14%
Don't Know	18%	0%
No Response	35%	3%

l. State government-Ks

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	6%	6%
Good	12%	25%
Fair	18%	22%
Poor	0%	22%
Don't Know	29%	22%
No Response	36%	3%

m. State government-Mo

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	6%	3%
Good	6%	17%
Fair	12%	25%
Poor	6%	44%
Don't Know	24%	6%
No Response	47%	3%

n. City government, Kansas City, Kansas

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	6%	6%
Good	12%	28%
Fair	12%	25%
Poor	0%	22%
Don't Know	29%	14%
No Response	41%	3%

o. City government, KCMO

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	6%	6%
Good	12%	19%
Fair	24%	42%
Poor	6%	25%
Don't Know	12%	3%
No Response	41%	3%

p. Other local governments

Excellent	0%	3%
Very Good	6%	3%
Good	6%	14%
Fair	12%	25%
Poor	6%	36%
Don't Know	29%	8%
No Response	41%	11%

10. Does the new immigration law affect you or someone you know?

___ Affects me	6%	3%
___ Affects my family	0%	6%
___ Affects me and my family	0%	3%
___ Affects my friends or acquaintances	41%	50%
___ Does not affect anyone known to me	53%	36%
___ No Response	0%	3%

11. How would you rate the importance of the recent immigration law?

☐ Very important	53%	78%
☐ Somewhat important	24%	6%
☐ Not very important	0%	8%
☐ Not at all important	0%	6%
☐ Don't know	18%	0%
☐ No Response	6%	3%

Why do you feel this way? _____

12. How do you feel about the employer sanctions sections of the new immigration law?

☐ Strongly support	29%	11%
☐ Support	24%	25%
☐ Strongly opposed	6%	28%
☐ Opposed	12%	28%
☐ Don't know	24%	6%
☐ No Response	6%	3%

13. President Reagan has declared AIDS the nation's number one health problem.

Do you agree, disagree, are not sure or don't know?

☐ Agree	47%	61%
☐ Disagree	35%	11%
☐ Not Sure	18%	11%
☐ Don't Know	0%	14%
☐ No Response	0%	3%

VI. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Which of the following is your age group?

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
☐ Under 20	---	---
☐ 20-34	6%	8%
☐ 35-54	59%	69%
☐ 55-64	29%	17%
☐ 65 or over	6%	6%

2. Please indicate the highest grade or level of education you have completed.

☐ Graduate degree	59%	33%
☐ College graduation (baccalaureate degree)	29%	36%
☐ Associate degree/junior college graduation	6%	3%
☐ Some college	0%	25%
☐ High school graduate	6%	3%
☐ 9 to 11 years	---	---
☐ 4 to 8 years	---	---
☐ 0 to 3 years	---	---

3. What is your ethnic group? (Check one or more)

☐ Anglo/White, non-Hispanic (Skip to Question 5)	100%	---
☐ Black	100%	---
☐ Native American	---	---
☐ Hispanic	---	100%

4. If you are Hispanic, what subgroup? (NOTE: If the respondent indicates that one parent is from one subgroup and one from another, check both.)

☐ Mexican-American	---	81%
☐ Puerto Rican	---	3%
☐ Cuban	---	---
☐ Other Caribbean	---	---
☐ Central American	---	---
☐ South American	---	3%
☐ Spanish	---	---
☐ Other (specify ____)	---	14%

5. In what country were you born?

___ Mainland United States (Skip to Question 7)	94%	81%
___ Puerto Rico	0%	3%
___ Outside the United States (specify)_____	0%	14%
___ Foreign-born	6%	3%

6. If you were born outside the mainland United States, how long have you been living in the mainland United States?

___ Less than 1 year	---	---
___ 1-4 years	---	---
___ 5-9 years	---	---
___ 10 years or more	0%	19%
(foreign-born, includes Puerto Rico)		

7. In what country were your parents born?

United States (Skip to Question 9)

Father	94%	42%
Mother	88%	36%
Outside of the United States Where?(Specify) _____		
Father	0%	50%
Mother	0%	50%
No Response		
Father	6%	8%
Mother	12%	14%

8. If your parents were born outside the United States, how long ago did they come to the United States?

	Father		Mother	
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
a. 30 Years or less(1957-1987)	0%	6%	0%	14%
b. 30-60 years (1926-1956)	0%	11%	0%	8%
c. 60 or more years (1926 or before)	0%	42%	0%	39%
d. Don't know	---	---	0%	3%
e. No Response	100%	42%	100%	36%

9. When did your father's family come to the United States?

	Father's Father		Father's Mother	
a. 30 Years or less(1957-1987)	0%	3%	0%	3%
b. 30-60 years (1926-1956)	0%	11%	0%	14%
c. 60 or more years (1926 or before)	41%	39%	41%	36%
d. Did not come to the United States	6%	25%	6%	22%
f. Don't know	6%	3%	6%	3%
e. No Response	47%	19%	47%	22%

10. When did you mother's family come to the United States?

	Mother's Father		Mother's Mother	
a. 30 Years or less(1957-1987)	---	---	0%	3%
b. 30-60 years (1926-1956)	0%	11%	0%	14%
c. 60 or more years (1926 or before)	47%	25%	47%	28%
d. Did not come to the United States	0%	31%	0%	25%
f. Don't know	6%	3%	6%	3%
e. No Response	47%	31%	47%	28%

11. How long have you lived in the Kansas City area?

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
___ Less than 1 year	0%	3%
___ 1-4 years	6%	0%
___ 5-9 years	24%	3%
___ 10 years or more, but not born here	41%	63%
___ All my life	29%	29%
___ No Response	0%	3%

12. In which state do you live?

___ Missouri	53%	58%
___ Kansas	47%	42%

13. With regard to political matters, do you consider yourself to be:

☐ liberal?	24%	25%
☐ middle of the road?	41%	42%
☐ conservative?	29%	17%
☐ other? (specify) ____	0%	6%
☐ No Response	6%	11%

14. What party would you say you belong to?

☐ Democrat	29%	50%
☐ Republican	24%	14%
☐ Independent	29%	28%
☐ Other (Specify) ____	---	---
☐ Don't know	---	---
☐ No Response	18%	8%

15. What is your religion?

☐ Protestant	71%	11%
☐ Roman Catholic	24%	67%
☐ Jewish	---	---
☐ Other (specify) ____	0%	14%
☐ None	0%	6%
☐ No Response	6%	3%

Please add any other comments you would like to make regarding the needs of the Hispanic community in the Greater Kansas City area. _____

AGENCY SURVEY

GREATER KANSAS CITY
HISPANIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT
SPRING, 1987

MASTER TABULATION

Non-Hispanic vs. Hispanic
With
Breakdown By Agency Category, Part III only

I. IDENTIFYING INFORMATION

Name of Respondent _____ Date _____

Job Title _____

Agency _____

Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

II. INTRODUCTORY QUESTIONS

1. Do you feel the prospects for Hispanics for the remainder of the century are :

	Non-Hispanic (9)	Hispanic (15)
___ excellent?	0%	20%
___ good?	78%	47%
___ fair?	22%	20%
___ poor?	0%	13%
___ not sure/don't know?	---	---

2. Why? _____

NOTE: SOME PERCENTAGES WILL NOT ADD TO 100% DUE TO ROUNDING.

3. Please list what you feel are the three most important unmet needs in the local Hispanic community, in order of importance.

- | | | |
|------------|------|-----------------------|
| a. Schools | Jobs | --- |
| b. Schools | Jobs | Community Involvement |
| c. Jobs | --- | --- |

4. Compared with other groups in the community do you feel Hispanics are treated fairly?

Yes	22%	13%
Sometimes	67%	67%
No	11%	20%

III. AGENCY STRUCTURE AND FUNDING

Total 24 Agencies -- 9 non-Hispanic, 15 Hispanic

- Group I - Hispanic community-based organizations with staff or non-Hispanic service agencies with staff and 35% Hispanic clients -- 6 non-Hispanic, 7 Hispanic
- Group II - Hispanic membership organization without staff -- 7 Hispanic
- Group III - Other agencies--provide services, but small number/percentage Hispanic clients -- 3 non-Hispanic, 1 Hispanic

1. When was the agency formed? _____ Year (_____ number of years ago)

2. Is your agency an Hispanic community-based organization?

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Total		
Yes	33%	93%
No	67%	7%
Group I		
Yes	50%	100%
No	50%	---
Group II		
Yes	---	100%
No	---	---
Group III		
Yes	---	---
No	100%	100%

3. If no, how would you categorize it?

Total		
A program service agency which serves a varied target group	50%	---
A program service agency which serves primarily Hispanics but is not Hispanic-controlled	0%	7%
Other	25%	7%
No Response	25%	86%
Group I		
A program service agency which serves a varied target group	20%	---
A program service agency which serves primarily Hispanics but is not Hispanic-controlled	---	17%
Other	40%	---
No Response	40%	83%
Group II		
A program service agency which serves a varied target group	---	86%
A program service agency which serves primarily Hispanics but is not Hispanic-controlled	---	14%
Other	---	---

Group III

A program service agency which serves a varied target group	100%	---
A program service agency which serves primarily Hispanics but is not Hispanic-controlled	---	---
Other	---	100%

4. Is service or advocacy on behalf of Hispanics one of the main purposes of the organization?

Yes

Total	56%	87%
Group I	67%	100%
Group II	---	---
Group III	33%	---

No

Total	44%	13%
Group I	33%	---
Group II	---	---
Group III	67%	100%

5. Check the response which best describes your agency's structure:

Total

Volunteer board of directors and paid staff	100%	40%
Volunteer board of directors and volunteer staff	---	27%
Volunteer group with no formal board of directors	---	13%
Paid board of directors and paid staff	---	7%
Other	---	13%

Group I

Volunteer board of directors and paid staff	100%	86%
Volunteer board of directors and volunteer staff	---	---
Volunteer group with no formal board of directors	---	---
Paid board of directors and paid staff	---	---
Other	---	14%

Group II

Volunteer board of directors and paid staff	---	---
Volunteer board of directors and volunteer staff	---	57%
Volunteer group with no formal board of directors	---	29%
Paid board of directors and paid staff	---	---
Other	---	14%

Group III

Volunteer board of directors and paid staff	100%	---
Volunteer board of directors and volunteer staff	---	---
Volunteer group with no formal board of directors	---	---
Paid board of directors and paid staff	---	100%
Other	---	---

6. How is your board of directors selected (check response which best describes your agency)?

Total

No formal board of directors	0%	20%
Board members asked to serve by the Executive Director	11%	13%
Self-perpetuating board with new members nominated and elected by current board members	44%	13%
Board members nominated by community or community groups, but final selection made by current board	---	7%
Board elected by the community or by the agency's members or a combination of the two	11%	27%
Board membership a combination of members chosen by the community representatives of other agencies or units of government and members chosen by current board	11%	7%
Other (specify)	22%	7%
No Response	---	7%

Group I

No formal board of directors	---	---
Board members asked to serve by the Executive Director	---	29%
Self-perpetuating board with new members nominated and elected by current board members	33%	29%
Board members nominated by community or community groups, but final selection made by current board	---	14%
Board elected by the community or by the agency's members or a combination of the two	17%	---
Board membership a combination of members chosen by the community representatives of other agencies or units of government and members chosen by current board	17%	14%
Other (specify)	33%	---
No Response	---	14%

Group II

No formal board of directors	---	29%
Board members asked to serve by the Executive Director	---	---
Self-perpetuating board with new members nominated and elected by current board members	---	---
Board members nominated by community or community groups, but final selection made by current board	---	---
Board elected by the community or by the agency's members or a combination of the two	---	57%
Board membership a combination of members chosen by the community representatives of other agencies or units of government and members chosen by current board	---	---
Other (specify)	---	14%

Group III

No formal board of directors	---	100%
Board members asked to serve by the Executive Director	33%	---
Self-perpetuating board with new members nominated and elected by current board members	67%	---
Board members nominated by community or community groups, but final selection made by current board	---	---
Board elected by the community or by the agency's members or a combination of the two	---	---
Board membership a combination of members chosen by the community representatives of other agencies or units of government and members chosen by current board	---	---
Other (specify)	---	---

7. Board membership includes:

- Total number of board members
- Total of Hispanic board members (____%)
- Number of Black board members (____%)
- Number of other minority board members (____%)
- Number of corporate representatives on the board (____%)

8. How would you categorize your agency?

Total

Health	---	7%
Social services	22%	7%
Education	---	27%
Employment and training	---	---
Advocacy	---	6%
Community development	11%	---
Multi-service	44%	33%
Legal services	11%	---
Other	11%	20%

Group I

Health	---	14%
Social services	17%	14%
Education	---	14%
Employment and training	---	---
Advocacy	---	---
Community development	17%	---
Multi-service	33%	57%
Legal services	17%	---
Other	17%	---

Group II

Health	---	---
Social services	---	---
Education	---	29%
Employment and training	---	---
Advocacy	---	14%
Community development	---	---
Multi-service	---	14%
Legal services	---	---
Other	---	43%

Group III

Health	---	---
Social services	33%	---
Education	---	100%
Employment and training	---	---
Advocacy	---	---
Community development	---	---
Multi-service	67%	---
Legal services	---	---
Other	---	---

9. What are your sources of funding? Check all that apply, but **CIRCLE THE LARGEST SINGLE SOURCE OF FUNDS.**

Total

Federal government (direct funding from federal agencies)	67%	27%
No Response	33%	73%
State government (includes federal funds granted through the state)	57%	20%
No Response	44%	80%
Local government (includes federal funds granted through local governmental agencies)	56%	27%
No Response	44%	73%
United Way	67%	20%
No Response	33%	80%
Churches	78%	27%
No Response	22%	73%
Foundations	56%	40%
No Response	44%	60%
Corporations	44%	20%
No Response	56%	80%
Funds from community	78%	47%
No Response	22%	53%
Profits raised from agency ventures	33%	27%
No Response	67%	73%
Other (specify)	33%	40%
No Response	67%	60%

Group I

Federal government (direct funding from federal agencies)	50%	43%
No Response	50%	57%
State government		
(includes federal funds granted through the state)	33%	29%
No Response	67%	71%
Local government (includes federal funds granted through local governmental agencies)	33%	57%
No Response	67%	43%
United Way	50%	43%
No Response	50%	57%
Churches	67%	57%
No Response	33%	43%
Foundations	50%	57%
No Response	50%	43%
Corporations	50%	29%
No Response	50%	71%
Funds from community	83%	43%
No Response	17%	57%
Profits raised from agency ventures	33%	29%
No Response	67%	71%
Other (specify)	33%	29%
No Response	67%	71%

Group II

Federal government (direct funding from federal agencies)	---	---
State government		
(includes federal funds granted through the state)	---	---
Local government (includes federal funds granted through local governmental agencies)	---	---
United Way	---	---
Churches	---	---
Foundations	---	29%
No Response	---	71%
Corporations	---	14%
No Response	---	86%
Funds from community	---	57%
No Response	---	43%
Profits raised from agency ventures	---	29%
No Response	---	71%
Other (specify)	---	57%
No Response	---	43%

Group III

Federal government (direct funding from federal agencies)	100%	100%
State government		
(includes federal funds granted through the state)	100%	100%
Local government (includes federal funds granted through local governmental agencies)	100%	---
No Response	---	100%
United Way	100%	---
No Response	---	100%

Churches	100%	---
No Response	---	100%
Foundations	67%	---
No Response	33%	100%
Corporations	33%	---
No Response	67%	100%
Funds from community	67%	---
No Response	33%	100%
Profits raised from agency ventures	33%	---
No Response	67%	100%
Other (specify)	33%	---
No Response	67%	100%

10. What is your total agency budget for the current fiscal year? (Check one)

Less than \$50,000

Total	11%	60%
Group I	17%	29%
Group II	---	100%
Group III	---	---

\$50,000 - \$149,999

Total	---	7%
Group I	---	14%
Group II	---	---
Group III	---	---

\$150,000-\$299,999

Total	11%	7%
Group I	17%	14%
Group II	---	---
Group III	---	---

\$300,000-\$499,999

Total	11%	13%
Group I	17%	29%
Group II	---	---
Group III	---	---

\$500,000-\$999,999

Total	22%	---
Group I	33%	---
Group II	---	---
Group III	---	---

\$1,000,000 or more

Total	44%	13%
Group I	17%	14%
Group II	---	---
Group III	100%	100%

11. How does this compare with your agency's budget in the previous year?

Budget has increased

Total	44%	47%
Group I	67%	57%
Group II	---	29%
Group III	---	100%

Stayed about the same

Total	56%	47%
Group I	33%	29%
Group II	---	71%
Group III	100%	---

Budget has decreased

Total	---	7%
Group I	---	14%
Group II	---	---
Group III	---	---

12. Please provide the following information about your staff:

- _____ Total number of paid staff
- Includes _____ Full-time; _____ Part-time
- _____ Number of Hispanics (_____%)
- _____ Number of Blacks (_____%)
- _____ Number of other minorities (_____%)
- _____ Number of regular volunteers

13. Please provide the following information about your senior or management staff:

- _____ Total number of senior staff
- _____ Number of Hispanics (_____%)
- _____ Number of Blacks (_____%)
- _____ Number of other minorities (_____%)

14. How many of your staff are bilingual, English/Spanish? _____

IV. CLIENT AND SERVICE INFORMATION

1. What is your agency's service area?

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
Certain neighborhoods	44%	7%
The whole city of _____	0%	33%
A multi-city or multi-county area	56%	53%
Other	0%	7%
No Response	---	---

2. How many clients does your agency serve in a year? (Complete either or both of the following)

_____ Different individuals and/or _____ Client visits

3. What percentage of your clients are:

____ Hispanic ____ Black ____ Anglo

4. Compared with other minority groups, to what extent do Hispanics take advantage of the services your agency has available?

_____ Better	44%	67%
_____ Worse	22%	13%
_____ About the same	33%	20%

Why do you think this is so? _____

5. What services do you provide on a **REGULAR** basis? (Check all that apply, and indicate level of services for each)

Type of Service	Number Served (if not the number served annually, explain the number provided)			
	No Response			
	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
a. Day care/child care	11%	13%	89%	87%
b. Educ. services for children /youth	22%	67%	78%	33%
c. Adult education	11%	53%	89%	47%
d. English as a 2nd language courses	—	33%	100%	67%
e. Vocational education	—	13%	100%	87%
f. Employment/training Programs	—	13%	100%	87%
g. Health care	22%	27%	78%	73%
h. Nursing home/long-term care	11%	7%	89%	93%
i. Mental health services	22%	7%	78%	93%
j. Alcohol abuse services	11%	20%	89%	80%
k. Drug abuse services	11%	13%	89%	87%
l. Recreational services	22%	40%	78%	60%
m. Counseling	44%	40%	56%	60%
n. Referral services	33%	40%	67%	60%
o. Emergency shelter	—	7 %	100%	93%
p. Low & moderate income housing services & programs	33%	—	67%	100%
q. Community development/physical improvement projects	22%	7%	78%	93%
r. Business assistance and small business loans	—	—	100%	100%
s. Legal services	22%	13%	78%	87%
t. Meals/activities for elderly	22%	47%	78%	53%
u. Rehabilitation services for handicapped persons	11%	13%	89%	87%
v. Emergency food	44%	33%	56%	67%
w. Commodities (food) programs	22%	20%	78%	80%
x. Other emergency services	44%	20%	56%	80%
y. Other	56%	27%	44%	73%

6. What are your client groups? Indicate all groups you serve on a regular basis, and **CIRCLE** up to **THREE** major target groups.

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic	No Response	
			Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
a. Infants (under 2)	56%	27%	44%	73%
b. Pre-school children	56%	47%	44%	53%
c. Elementary age children	44%	60%	56%	40%
d. Youth 12-15	56%	73%	44%	27%
e. Youth 16-21	78%	87%	22%	13%
f. Adults	78%	67%	22%	33%
g. Elderly	56%	27%	44%	73%
h. Elderly living with children	67%	20%	33%	80%
i. Handicapped persons	67%	47%	33%	53%
j. Women	67%	33%	33%	67%
k. Single-parent families	33%	33%	67%	67%
l. Veterans	33%	13%	67%	53%
m. Pregnant teenagers	33%	47%	67%	87%
n. Undocumented persons	100%	60%	---	40%
o. Other (specify)	---	---	---	---
p. _____	---	---	---	---

7. Where do you most often refer your clients for medical care? (Check not more than two)

	Non-Hispanic	Hispanic
___ A community clinic	100%	60%
___ No Response	0%	20%
Which one?		
___ Richard Cabot	56%	27%
___ Clinicare	---	7%
___ Wayne Minor Health Clinic	---	7%
___ Other (specify) _____	22%	20%
___ No Response	22%	40%

☐ A hospital	---	20%
-------------------------------------	-----	-----

Which one?

☐ Truman	11%	---
☐ KU Medical Center	---	7%
☐ Menorah	---	7%
☐ Providence	---	13%
☐ St. Mary's	11%	---
☐ Other	11%	13%
☐ No Response	67%	60%

☐ A private doctor	---	---
☐ Use folk medicine	---	---
☐ Other (specify _____)	---	---

8. What percentage of your Hispanic clients experience difficulty with English? _____ %

9. Are there programs or services for which you have waiting lists or have to turn people away regularly?

Yes	78%	33%
No	22%	53%
No Response	---	13%

10. What existing services would you **EXPAND** if your agency had additional resources to serve Hispanics? List up to three.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

11. What **NEW** services would you **ADD** if you agency had additional resources to serve Hispanics? List up to three.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

V. COMMUNITY NEEDS

1. Considering public services, how adequate do you feel each of the following services are in the community in which your agency is located? For each, tell me whether you feel that services are EXCELLENT, VERY GOOD, GOOD, FAIR, or POOR.

Non-Hispanic Hispanic

a. Public library services

Excellent	---	7%
Very Good	33%	7%
Good	44%	53%
Fair	11%	33%
Poor	11%	---
No Response	---	---

b. Police protection

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	22%	---
Good	33%	60%
Fair	44%	27%
Poor	---	13%
No Response	---	---

c. Fire protection

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	44%	7%
Good	56%	73%
Fair	---	20%
Poor	---	---
No Response	---	---

d. Public transportation

Excellent	11%	13%
Very Good	11%	---
Good	22%	27%
Fair	33%	47%
Poor	22%	13%
No Response	---	---

e. Garbage collection

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	11%	---
Good	67%	60%
Fair	22%	33%
Poor	---	---
No Response	---	7%

f. Maintenance of streets

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	---
Good	33%	33%
Fair	44%	40%
Poor	22%	20%
No Response	---	7%

g. Maintenance of public facilities and parks

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	11%	13%
Good	33%	33%
Fair	33%	20%
Poor	22%	27%
No Response	---	7%

2. How would you rate Hispanic leadership in Kansas City ?

Excellent	11%	---
Very Good	11%	20%
Good	56%	40%
Fair	22%	20%
Poor	---	20%
No Response	---	---

Why do you feel this way? _____

3. Are you aware of the recent appointment of an Hispanic to an important position in Kansas City?

Yes	100%	87%
No	---	13%

If yes, Name the position _____

4. How well do you feel various institutions serve the needs of Hispanics living in the Greater Kansas City area?

a. Churches

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	56%	13%
Good	11%	67%
Fair	33%	---
Poor	---	20%
Don't Know	---	---

b. Public schools

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	---
Good	33%	20%
Fair	33%	47%
Poor	33%	27%
Don't Know	---	7%

c. Labor Unions

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	11%	---
Good	22%	13%
Fair	22%	40%
Poor	---	---
Don't Know	44%	47%

d. Corporations

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	7%
Good	22%	27%
Fair	44%	33%
Poor	11%	20%
Don't Know	22%	13%

e. Hispanic newspapers, radio and TV programs

Excellent	---	7%
Very Good	11%	27%
Good	33%	20%
Fair	44%	27%
Poor	---	20%
Don't Know	11%	---

f. Mainstream newspapers, radio, and TV programs

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	---
Good	11%	13%
Fair	44%	80%
Poor	44%	7%
Don't Know	---	---

g. United Way

Excellent	---	7%
Very Good	22%	7%
Good	44%	33%
Fair	22%	33%
Poor	11%	7%
Don't Know	---	13%

h. Other mainstream charitable foundations/organizations

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	13%
Good	67%	40%
Fair	33%	13%
Poor	---	7%
Don't Know	---	27%

i. Hispanic civil rights and service organizations

Excellent	---	7%
Very Good	---	---
Good	89%	13%
Fair	11%	47%
Poor	---	13%
Don't Know	---	13%
No Response	---	7%

j. Non-Hispanic civil rights and service organizations

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	---
Good	22%	---
Fair	79%	40%
Poor	---	20%
Don't Know	---	33%
No Response	---	7%

k. Federal government

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	11%	---
Good	11%	33%
Fair	67%	60%
Poor	11%	7%
Don't Know	---	---

l. State government-Ks

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	---
Good	22%	27%
Fair	11%	47%
Poor	11%	7%
Don't Know	56%	20%

m. State government-Mo

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	7%
Good	11%	13%
Fair	44%	27%
Poor	22%	13%
Don't Know	22%	40%

n. City government, Kansas City, Kansas

Excellent	11%	---
Very Good	---	7%
Good	22%	20%
Fair	11%	40%
Poor	11%	20%
Don't Know	44%	13%

o. City government, KCMO

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	---	---
Good	22%	40%
Fair	44%	33%
Poor	11%	7%
Don't Know	22%	20%

p. Other local governments

Excellent	---	---
Very Good	11%	---
Good	22%	---
Fair	11%	33%
Poor	11%	20%
Don't Know	44%	47%

5. To what extent is each of the following a "VERY SERIOUS," "SOMEWHAT SERIOUS" or "NOT A PROBLEM" within your community? Please indicate the extent to which you feel each is a problem.

a. Hispanics having limited proficiency in English

Very Serious	11%	13%
Somewhat Serious	89%	27%
Not A Problem	---	40%
Don't Know	---	---

b. Low educational levels and high dropout rates		
Very Serious	89%	67%
Somewhat Serious	11%	33%
Not A Problem	---	---
Don't Know	---	---
c. Teenage pregnancy among Hispanics		
Very Serious	56%	27%
Somewhat Serious	44%	33%
Not A Problem	---	20%
Don't Know	---	20%
d. Hispanic youth unemployment		
Very Serious	78%	40%
Somewhat Serious	11%	40%
Not A Problem	11%	7%
Don't Know	---	13%
e. Substance abuse among Hispanics		
Very Serious	44%	40%
Somewhat Serious	44%	7%
Not A Problem	0%	7%
Don't Know	11%	47%
f. Unemployment and less than full-time employment among Hispanic adults		
Very Serious	78%	40%
Somewhat Serious	22%	40%
Not A Problem	---	7%
Don't Know	---	13%

g. Lack of decent, affordable housing		
Very Serious	67%	33%
Somewhat Serious	22%	47%
Not A Problem	11%	7%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%
h. Lack of adequate health care		
Very Serious	22%	20%
Somewhat Serious	56%	27%
Not A Problem	22%	33%
Don't Know	---	13%
No Response	---	7%
i. Hispanics becoming "assimilated" and losing their language and culture		
Very Serious	---	27%
Somewhat Serious	44%	0%
Not A Problem	44%	27%
Don't Know	11%	---
No Response	---	13%
j. Lack of opportunity for Hispanic business ownership		
Very Serious	---	13%
Somewhat Serious	67%	60%
Not A Problem	11%	7%
Don't Know	22%	13%
No Response	---	7%
k. Lack of adult role models for Hispanic youth		
Very Serious	---	27%
Somewhat Serious	78%	53%
Not A Problem	22%	7%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	13%

l. Hispanic female-headed households with low incomes		
Very Serious	44%	40%
Somewhat Serious	44%	27%
Not A Problem	---	7%
Don't Know	11%	20%
No Response	---	7%
m. Reductions in public funding for services which increase opportunities for		
Very Serious	67%	60%
Somewhat Serious	11%	27%
Not A Problem	---	---
Don't Know	22%	7%
No Response	---	7%
n. High crime rates		
Very Serious	67%	27%
Somewhat Serious	22%	33%
Not A Problem	---	13%
Don't Know	11%	13%
No Response	---	13%
o. Domestic violence within Hispanic families		
Very Serious	22%	27%
Somewhat Serious	56%	20%
Not A Problem	---	20%
Don't Know	22%	27%
No Response	---	7%
p. Lack of Hispanic influence on local policy makers and elected officials		
Very Serious	11%	60%
Somewhat Serious	44%	27%
Not A Problem	44%	13%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	---	---

q. AIDS

Very Serious	22%	7%
Somewhat Serious	22%	7%
Not A Problem	---	13%
Don't Know	56%	67%
No Response	---	7%

6. Has there been a significant growth of Hispanic businesses in the Greater Kansas City area in the past five years?

Yes	44%	20%
No	22%	33%
Not sure	33%	47%

7. Do the stores in your agency's neighborhood meet the shopping needs of the Hispanic population?

Yes	44%	47%
No	44%	27%
Not sure	11%	27%

(If no) What service or services are missing? _____

8. Now I am going to name some organizations in the area which provide services to Hispanics. First, tell me whether you are familiar with these organizations and, IF SO, please tell me whether you feel it is "VERY IMPORTANT," "SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT," or "NOT IMPORTANT" in providing services to Hispanics or helping them move up the economic ladder.

RATE ONLY IF FAMILIAR
WITH THE GROUP

CHECK HERE IF FAMILIAR
WITH THE GROUP

___ Guadalupe Center, Inc. (MO)

Very Important	100%	100%
No Response	---	---

HISPANIC NEEDS ASSESSMENT	AGENCY SURVEY
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___ Guadalupe Parish Center (MO)			
	Very Important	56%	50%
	Somewhat Important	22%	36%
	Not Important	---	---
	No Response	22%	14%
___ Richard Cabot Clinic (MO)			
	Very Important	89%	86%
	Somewhat Important	---	7%
	Not Important	11%	---
	No Response	---	7%
___ Westside Housing Organization (MO)			
	Very Important	67%	64%
	Somewhat Important	---	14%
	Not Important	---	---
	No Response	33%	21%
___ Mattie Rhodes Center (MO)			
	Very Important	56%	21%
	Somewhat Important	---	21%
	Not Important	11%	---
	No Response	33%	57%
___ Good Shepherd Lutheran Mission (MO)			
	Very Important	44%	21%
	Somewhat Important	11%	21%
	Not Important	---	---
	No Response	44%	57%
___ Craft/Learning Center (MO)			
	Very Important	33%	14%
	Somewhat Important	22%	14%
	Not Important	---	---
	No Response	44%	71%

___ Clinicare (KS)			
	Very Important	56%	36%
	Somewhat Important	11%	14%
	Not Important	---	---
	No Response	33%	50%
___ El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos (KS)			
	Very Important	67%	86%
	Somewhat Important	22%	7%
	Not Important	---	---
	No Response	11%	7%
___ Harvest America (KS)			
	Very Important	56%	53%
	Somewhat Important	11%	20%
	Not Important	---	---
	No Response	33%	27%
___ Spanish Speaking Office (KS)			
	Very Important	44%	27%
	Somewhat Important	22%	47%
	Not Important	---	---
	No Response	33%	27%
___ Kansas City Hispanic Chamber of Commerce			
	Very Important	56%	57%
	Somewhat Important	33%	36%
	Not Important	---	7%
	No Response	11%	---
___ U.S. Hispanic Chamber of Commerce			
	No Response	22%	33%
	Very Important	56%	40%
	Somewhat Important	---	7%
	Not Important	22%	20%

____ Minority Contractors of Missouri/Kansas (MOKAN)			
Very Important	---		29%
Somewhat Important	44%		29%
Not Important	11%		---
No Response	44%		43%
____ LULAC National Educational Service Center (MO.)			
Very Important	33%		64%
Somewhat Important	33%		21%
Not Important	---		---
No Response	33%		14%
Other (specify)			
_____	---		---
_____	---		---

VI. ATTITUDES

1. Do you believe Hispanics can succeed in the United States and still retain Hispanic traditions?	Non-Hispanic Hispanic	
Yes	100%	100%
No	---	---
Don't know	---	---
2. What aspects of Hispanic culture and traditions do you feel are most important to preserve?		
Spanish language	---	20%
Holidays/Other traditional celebrations	---	---
Religion	---	7%
Family structure and strength	22%	---
Other (specify)	---	---
All Checked	78%	67%
No Response	---	7%

3. Nationally, about half of the Hispanic youth leave school without receiving a high school diploma -- a dropout rate which exceeds that of Blacks and Anglos. In your opinion, how important is each of the following problems in contributing to the high dropout rate in the Greater Kansas City area? Is it VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, IMPORTANT or NOT IMPORTANT.

a. Teenage pregnancy

Very Important	44%	40%
Somewhat Important	56%	33%
Not Important	---	7%
Don't Know	---	13%
No Response	---	7%

b. Difficulty in reading, writing, or speaking English

Very Important	56%	47%
Somewhat Important	33%	33%
Not Important	11%	7%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%

c. Too few Hispanic teachers

Very Important	33%	67%
Somewhat Important	44%	13%
Not Important	22%	7%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%

d. Too few bilingual teachers

Very Important	56%	60%
Somewhat Important	33%	27%
Not Important	11%	---
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%

e. Parents with limited education

Very Important	67%	67%
Somewhat Important	33%	20%
Not Important	---	7%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	---	7%

f. Need to work to earn money

Very Important	56%	47%
Somewhat Important	44%	33%
Not Important	---	7%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%

g. Racial discrimination

Very Important	---	27%
Somewhat Important	78%	40%
Not Important	11%	20%
Don't Know	11%	7%
No Response	---	7%

h. Frequent back-and-forth migration to native country

Very Important	11%	7%
Somewhat Important	11%	27%
Not Important	44%	40%
Don't Know	33%	20%
No Response	---	7%

i. Poor grades/being held back ("flunking")

Very Important	33%	67%
Somewhat Important	44%	20%
Not Important	11%	7%
Don't Know	11%	---
No Response	---	7%

j. Lack of needed services in the schools

Very Important	33%	60%
Somewhat Important	56%	13%
Not Important	11%	13%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%

k. Lack of positive adult role models

Very Important	56%	60%
Somewhat Important	22%	33%
Not Important	22%	---
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	---	7%

l. Drug or alcohol abuse

Very Important	67%	47%
Somewhat Important	33%	27%
Not Important	---	7%
Don't Know	---	13%
No Response	---	7%

m. Bad influences of friends and other youth

Very Important	44%	33%
Somewhat Important	56%	40%
Not Important	---	20%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	---	7%

n. Hispanic students' low aspirations for themselves

Very Important	44%	47%
Somewhat Important	22%	40%
Not Important	22%	---
Don't Know	11%	7%
No Response	---	7%

o. Hispanic parents' low aspirations for their children

Very Important	33%	40%
Somewhat Important	22%	33%
Not Important	33%	13%
Don't Know	11%	7%
No Response	---	7%

p. Teachers' low expectations for their Hispanic students

Very Important	44%	53%
Somewhat Important	33%	20%
Not Important	11%	7%
Don't Know	11%	13%
No Response	---	7%

q. Teachers with inadequate training for working with multi-cultural and low-income students

Very Important	67%	67%
Somewhat Important	22%	13%
Not Important	11%	7%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%

r. Inadequate school resource

Very Important	44%	40%
Somewhat Important	44%	33%
Not Important	11%	13%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%

s. Lack of neighborhood schools

Very Important	44%	33%
Somewhat Important	22%	33%
Not Important	22%	27%
Don't Know	11%	---
No Response	--	7%

t. Lack of student understanding of the importance of finishing high school and going to college for future employment opportunities

Very Important	67%	---
Somewhat Important	87%	---
Not Important	33%	7%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	---	7%

4. How do you feel the quality of education in parochial schools compares with that in public schools in the Greater Kansas City area?

Parochial schools offer higher quality education	67%	47%
Quality of education is about the same	22%	27%
Public schools offer higher quality education	---	13%
Not sure/don't know	11%	13%

Why do you feel this way? _____

5. Bilingual education means school programs in which some use is made of the child's native language to teach both English and other subjects. I'm going to read a list of statements about bilingual education, and for each one, I would like you to tell me whether you agree or disagree.

a. Bilingual programs are essential in helping Hispanic children with limited English proficiency learn English and assuring that they do not fall behind in subject matter while they are learning English.

Agree	89%	87%
Disagree	11%	7%
No Response	---	7%

b. Bilingual programs are important to maintain Hispanic traditions.

Agree	56%	53%
Disagree	33%	27%
Not Sure	11%	13%
No Response	---	7%

- c. Bilingual programs put Hispanic students at a disadvantage because they won't learn English as quickly as they otherwise might.

Agree	11%	7%
Disagree	89%	87%
No Response	---	7%

- d. Since only a small minority of Hispanic children in the Kansas City area have serious difficulties with English, bilingual programs may not be worth the effort.

Agree	---	7%
Disagree	89%	73%
Don't Know	11%	7%
No Response	---	13%

- e. Since Hispanics are becoming a very large part of the U.S. population, and since Spanish is the major language in Latin America, bilingual programs are equally important for Hispanic and non-Hispanic children.

Agree	78%	73%
Disagree	11%	13%
Don't Know	11%	7%
No Response	---	7%

6. I'm going to read you a list of factors that may help explain Hispanic unemployment in the Greater Kansas City area. Please indicate whether you believe the statement is VERY IMPORTANT, SOMEWHAT IMPORTANT, NOT IMPORTANT or DON'T KNOW.

a. Poor education

Very Important	67%	87%
Somewhat Important	33%	13%
Not Important	---	---
Don't Know	---	---

b. Discrimination on the job

Very Important	22%	40%
Somewhat Important	67%	33%
Not Important	11%	13%
Don't Know	---	7%
No Response	---	7%

c. Ineffective Affirmative Action programs

Very Important	11%	13%
Somewhat Important	67%	40%
Not Important	11%	13%
Don't Know	11%	7%
No Response	---	7%

d. Limited proficiency in English

Very Important	56%	40%
Somewhat Important	44%	33%
Not Important	---	27%
Don't Know	---	---

e. Competition with other minorities

Very Important	44%	47%
Somewhat Important	33%	33%
Not Important	22%	20%
Don't Know	---	---

f. Competition with Anglo women entering the work force

Very Important	22%	40%
Somewhat Important	44%	33%
Not Important	22%	26%
Don't Know	---	---
No Response	11%	---

g. Lack of job skills

Very Important	44%	67%
Somewhat Important	44%	33%
Not Important	11%	---
Don't Know	---	---

h. Limited aspirations

Very Important	33%	53%
Somewhat Important	22%	27%
Not Important	33%	7%
Don't Know	11%	7%
No Response	---	7%

i. Not wanting to adopt American ways

Very Important	11%	13%
Somewhat Important	---	27%
Not Important	89%	53%
Don't Know	---	7%

j. Feeling that jobs and U.S. residence are temporary

Very Important	22%	14%
Somewhat Important	11%	29%
Not Important	44%	36%
Don't Know	22%	14%
No Response	---	7%

7. Which Hispanic subgroup do you think enjoys the brightest prospects for the next decade?

☐ Mexican Americans	44%	40%
☐ Puerto Ricans	---	---
☐ Cubans	---	40%
☐ Central Americans	---	---
☐ South Americans	---	---
☐ Other (specify)	---	---
☐ No particular group	22%	7%
☐ Don't know	33%	13%

8. Does the new immigration law affect you or someone you know?

☐ a. Affects me	11%	---
☐ b. Affects my family	---	7%
☐ c. Affects my friends or acquaintances	44%	60%
☐ d. Does not affect anyone known to me	22%	33%
☐ e. Affects me, affects my family and affects my friends or acquaintances	22%	---

9. How would you rate the importance of the new immigration law?

☐ Very important	78%	67%
☐ Somewhat important	22%	20%
☐ Not very important	---	---
☐ Not at all important	---	7%
☐ Don't know	---	7%

Why do you feel this way? _____

10. How do you feel about the employer sanctions sections of the new immigration law?

☐ Strongly support	11%	---
☐ Support	11%	7%
☐ Strongly opposed	44%	47%
☐ Opposed	---	33%
☐ Don't know	33%	13%

11. President Reagan has declared AIDS the nation's number one health problem.
Do you agree, disagree, are not sure or don't know?

☐ Agree	89%	47%
☐ Disagree	11%	33%
☐ Not Sure	---	---
☐ Don't Know	---	20%

VII. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

- | | Non-Hispanic | Hispanic |
|--|--------------|----------|
| 1. Which of the following is your age group? | | |
| ☐ Under 20 | --- | --- |
| ☐ 20-34 | 44% | 20% |
| ☐ 35-54 | 56% | 60% |
| ☐ 55-64 | --- | 13% |
| ☐ 65 or over | --- | 7% |
| 2. Please indicate the highest grade or level of education you have completed. | | |
| ☐ Graduate degree | 56% | 27% |
| ☐ College graduation (baccalaureate degree) | 44% | 20% |
| ☐ Associate degree/junior college graduation | --- | 20% |
| ☐ Some college | --- | 13% |
| ☐ High school graduate | --- | 20% |
| ☐ 9 to 11 years | --- | --- |
| ☐ 4 to 8 years | --- | --- |
| ☐ 0 to 3 years | --- | --- |
| 3. What is your ethnic group? (Check one or more) | | |
| ☐ Anglo/White, non-Hispanic | | |
| (Skip to Question 5) | 100% | --- |
| ☐ Hispanic | --- | 100% |

4. If you are Hispanic, what subgroup? (NOTE: If the respondent indicates that one parent is from one subgroup and one from another, check both.)

☐ Mexican-American	---	93%
☐ Cuban	---	---
☐ Central American	---	7%
☐ Spanish	---	---
☐ Puerto Rican	---	---
☐ Other Caribbean	---	---
☐ South American	---	---
☐ Other (specify) _____	---	---

5. In what country were you born?

☐ Mainland United States		
(Skip to Question 7)	100%	73%
☐ Puerto Rico	---	---
☐ Outside the United States	---	27%
(specify) _____		

6. If you were born outside the mainland United States, how long have you been living in the mainland United States?

☐ Less than 1 year	---	---
☐ 1-4 years	---	---
☐ 5-9 years	---	---
☐ 10 years or more	---	27%
☐ No Response	---	---

(See Question 5 for native-born U.S. persons)

7. In what country were your parents born?

☐ United States (Skip to Question 9)		
Father	89%	20%
Mother	89%	53%
☐ Outside of the United States		
Father	11%	80%
Mother	---	47%

_____ Where?(Specify) _____		
No Response		
Father	---	---
Mother	11%	---

8. If your parents were born outside the United States, how long ago did they come to the United States?

a. 30 Years or less(1957-1987)		
Father	---	---
Mother	---	---
b. 30-60 years (1926-1956)		
Father	11%	33%
Mother	11%	20%
c. 60 or more years (1926 or before)		
Father	11%	60%
Mother	11%	47%
d. Don't know		
Father	---	---
Mother	---	---
e. No Response		
Father	78%	7%
Mother	78%	33%

9. When did your father's family come to the United States?

a. 30 Years or less(1957-1987)		
Father's Father	---	---
Father's Mother	---	---
b. 30-60 years (1926-1956)		
Father's Father	---	7%
Father's Mother	---	7%
c. 60 or more years (1926 or before)		
Father's Father	89%	33%
Father's Mother	89%	27%

d.	Did not come to the United States		
	Father's Father	---	33%
	Father's Mother	---	27%
e.	Don't know		
	Father's Father	11%	---
	Father's Mother	11%	---
f.	No Response		
	Father's Father	---	27%
	Father's Mother	---	40%
10.	When did your mother's family come to the the United States?		
a.	30 Years or less(1957-1987)		
	Mother's Father	---	---
	Mother's Mother	---	---
b.	30-60 years (1926-1956)		
	Mother's Father	11%	7%
	Mother's Mother	11%	7%
c.	60 or more years (1926 or before)		
	Mother's Father	78%	47%
	Mother's Mother	78%	40%
d.	Did not come to the United States		
	Mother's Father	---	20%
	Mother's Mother	---	20%
e.	Don't know		
	Mother's Father	11%	---
	Mother's Mother	11%	7%
f.	No Response		
	Father's Mother	---	27%
	Mother's Mother	---	27%

11. How long have you lived in the Kansas City area?
- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| ___ Less than 1 year | --- | --- |
| ___ 1-4 years | --- | 20% |
| ___ 5-9 years | 33% | 7% |
| ___ 10 years or more, but not born here | 56% | 60% |
| ___ All my life | 11% | 13% |
12. What language is spoken in your home?
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|
| ___ Spanish only | --- | --- |
| ___ English only | 89% | 7% |
| ___ Mostly Spanish | --- | --- |
| ___ Mostly English | 11% | 67% |
| ___ Other (specify) | --- | 20% |
| ___ No Response | --- | 7% |
13. With regard to political matters, what do you consider yourself:
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|
| ___ liberal? | 78% | 33% |
| ___ middle of the road? | --- | 27% |
| ___ conservative? | 11% | 27% |
| ___ Other ? (specify) | 11% | 7% |
| ___ No Response | --- | 7% |
14. What party would you say you belong to?
- | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|
| ___ Democrat | 56% | 80% |
| ___ Republican | 11% | --- |
| ___ Independent | 22% | 7% |
| ___ Other (specify) | 11% | 7% |
| ___ Don't know | --- | 7% |

15. What is your religion?

☐ Protestant	44%	13%
☐ Roman Catholic	22%	80%
☐ Jewish	22%	---
☐ Other (specify)	---	---
☐ None	11%	7%
☐ No Response	---	---

16. Do you reside in

☐ Kansas?	67%	47%
☐ Missouri?	33%	53%

Please add any other comments you would like to make regarding the needs of the Hispanic community in the Greater Kansas City area. _____

ENCUESTA DE LOS HABITANTES

Clave _____

DE KANSAS CITY MAYOR EVALUACION DE NECESIDADES HISPANAS RIMAVERA DE 1987

I. IDENTIFICACION

Vecindad **Missouri** : ☐ Westside ☐ Coleman Highlands ☐ Volker ☐ Otra,
especifique _____

Kansas: ☐ Armourdale ☐ Rosedale ☐ Argentine ☐ Otra,
especifique _____

Sexo de persona entrevistada ☐ Hombre ☐ Mujer

Nombre de entrevistador _____

Fecha de Entrevista _____ Clase de Respondedor _____

II. PREGUNTAS DE INTRODUCCION

1. ¿Cree usted que las esperanzas para los hispanos para el resto del siglo son:

- ☐ excelentes?
- ☐ buenas?
- ☐ regulares?
- ☐ pobres?
- ☐ no está seguro/no sabe?

2. ¿Por qué? _____

3. Por favor ponga en lista las tres necesidades más importantes que usted cree faltan en la comunidad hispana local, en orden de importancia.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

4. Comparados con otros grupos en la comunidad, ¿cree usted que los hispanos son tratados regularmente?

Sí

A veces

No (Si no) ¿En qué manera? _____

III. PARTICIPACION Y EXPERIENCIAS EN LA VECINDAD

1. ¿En qué actividades comunitarias ha participado en los últimos tres años?

(Léase la lista)

Activo en una organización política

Activo en una unión laboral (sindicato)

Activo en un club de cuadra o grupo cívico

Sirvo en la Mesa Directiva de una o más organizaciones controladas por hispanos

Sirvo en la Mesa Directiva de una o más organizaciones no controladas por hispanos que sirven a muchos hispanos

Sirvo en la Mesa Directiva o comités de *United Way*

Trabajo por una organización controlada por hispanos

Trabajo por una organización que no es controlada por hispanos pero que sirve a muchos hispanos

Activo en una iglesia o grupo religioso que incluye a muchos hispanos

Hago trabajo voluntario en la comunidad hispana

Otro (especifique) _____

Nada

2. ¿Cuántos años ha vivido en este barrio?

Menos de un año

1-4 años

5-9 años

10 años o más, pero no nacido aquí

Toda mi vida (Saltee a la Pregunta 4)

3. ¿Ha votado aquí en el área de Kansas City? ___Sí___No
4. ¿Es votante registrado actualmente? ___Sí___ No ___ No estoy seguro
5. ¿Votó en las elecciones de la ciudad recientes?
 ___ Sí
 ___ No (Saltee a la Pregunta 7)
6. Si la respuesta es sí, ¿votó por algún hispano en las elecciones recientes de la ciudad?
 ___ Sí
 ___ No. Si no, ¿por qué no? _____
7. Si no votó, ¿por qué no? (Entrevistador: NO LEA LA LISTA. Marque todas las que caben.)
- _____ a. No creía que mi voto importara
 - _____ b. No quieren que vote porque soy hispano (prácticas discriminatorias)
 - _____ c. No sabía mucho de los candidatos
 - _____ d. No había suficientes candidatos hispanos
 - _____ e. No le tengo confianza ni al gobierno ni a los candidatos
 - _____ f. La votación (lista de candidatos) es difícil entender
 - _____ g. Mi inglés sufre
 - _____ h. No me gusta meterme en política
 - _____ i. No estoy registrado
 - _____ j. No soy ciudadano
 - _____ k. No sé
 - _____ l. Soy menor de edad
 - _____ m. Otra (especifique) _____

8. ¿Ha sufrido discriminación mientras ha vivido en el área de Kansas City --
tratamiento injusto porque es hispano?

- ____ Si
____ No estoy seguro
____ No (Saltee a la Sección IV)

9. Si la respuesta es sí o no está seguro, ¿en qué áreas? (Entrevistador: No lea
la lista pero por favor marque las que caben.)

- ____ Vivienda
____ Empleo
____ Educación/escuelas
____ Policía/sistema de justicia criminal
____ Otra (especifique) _____

10. Describa lo que ocurrió. (Entrevistador: use el revés de esta página si se
describen varios incidentes y obtenga descripciones por separado de cada uno.)

11. Después de que ocurrió, ¿sentó una denuncia o trató de obtener la ayuda de
alguien para hacer algo sobre el asunto? ____ Sí ____ No (Saltee a la Sección IV)

12. Si la respuesta es sí, ¿Qué hizo? _____

13. ¿Cree usted que el resultado fue satisfactorio? ☐ Sí ☐ No

Por favor explique. _____

IV. SERVICIOS Y NECESIDADES DE COMUNIDAD

1. Voy a nombrar varias clases de servicios que muchas personas consideran importantes, y quisiera que usted me dijera que tan importante - MUY IMPORTANTE, ALGO IMPORTANTE, NO IMPORTANTE, o NO SE- usted cree que cada servicio es para usted. Entrevistador: Después de leer la lista la primera vez, por favor léala otra vez para las respuestas marcadas "MUY IMPORTANTES" o "ALGO IMPORTANTES". Saltee aquellas descritas como "NO IMPORTANTES" o "NO SE". Antes de empezar diga: Voy a leer parte de la lista otra vez y quisiera que usted me dijera que tan disponible es cada tipo de servicio en su barrio: FACILMENTE DISPONIBLE, EN PARTE DISPONIBLE, NO DISPONIBLE. o NO SE.

Cuidado de niños durante el día

☐ Muy Importante ☐ Algo Importante ☐ No Importante ☐ No Sé
☐ Fácilmente Disponible ☐ En parte disponible ☐ No disponible ☐ No Sé

Servicios educacionales para niños y jóvenes

☐ Muy Importante ☐ Algo Importante ☐ No Importante ☐ No Sé
☐ Fácilmente Disponible ☐ En parte disponible ☐ No disponible ☐ No Sé

Educación para adultos

☐ Muy Importante ☐ Algo Importante ☐ No Importante ☐ No Sé
☐ Fácilmente Disponible ☐ En parte disponible ☐ No disponible ☐ No Sé

Cursos de inglés como segunda lengua

☐ Muy Importante ☐ Algo Importante ☐ No Importante ☐ No Sé
☐ Fácilmente Disponible ☐ En parte disponible ☐ No disponible ☐ No Sé

Educación vocacional

☐ Muy Importante ☐ Algo Importante ☐ No Importante ☐ No Sé
☐ Fácilmente Disponible ☐ En parte disponible ☐ No disponible ☐ No Sé

Programas de empleo y entrenamiento

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Cuidado de sanidad

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Hogar de ancianos/cuidado a largo plazo

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios de salud mental

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios de abuso de bebidas alcohólicas

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios de abuso de drogas

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios de recreo

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios de consejeros

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios de referencia

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Asilo de emergencia

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios y programas de vivienda para personas con ingresos bajos y medianos

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Proyectos de desarrollo comunitario/mejoramiento físico

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Ayuda a negocios/préstamos a negocios en pequeño

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios legales

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Comidas actividades para los ancianos

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Servicios de rehabilitar a personas impedidas

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Comida de necesidad urgente

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Programas de mercancías comestibles

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Otros servicios urgentes

[] Muy Importante [] Algo Importante [] No Importante [] No Sé
[] Fácilmente Disponible [] En parte disponible [] No disponible [] No Sé

Otra (especifique) _____

2. Cuando necesita cuidado médico, ¿adónde va? (Entrevistador: NO LEA LAS SELECCIONES a menos que el respondedor tenga dificultad en recordar el nombre.)

- ___ Una clínica en la comunidad. ¿Cuál? __ Richard Cabot ___ Clinicare
___ Wayne Minor Health Clinic ___ Otra (especifique) _____
___ Un hospital ¿Cuál? _____
___ Un médico particular
___ Uso remedios caseros o voy al curandero (curanderismo)
___ Otro (especifique) _____

3. En atención a todos los servicios en o cerca de este barrio, quisiera saber cuáles de los siguientes grupos usted cree son bien servidos y cuáles no. Nombraré una edad o grupo especial, y usted dígame si cree que son SERVIDOS COMPLETAMENTE, SERVIDOS EN PARTE, o NO SERVIDOS por agencias y programas disponibles.

		Servidos Completamente	Servidos En Parte	No Servidos	No Sé
a.	Infantes (menores de dos años)	-----	-----	-----	-----
b.	Niños pre-escolares	-----	-----	-----	-----
c.	Niños de primaria	-----	-----	-----	-----
d.	Jóvenes de 12-15	-----	-----	-----	-----
e.	Jóvenes de 16-21	-----	-----	-----	-----
f.	Adultos	-----	-----	-----	-----
g.	Ancianos	-----	-----	-----	-----
h.	Ancianos viviendo con hijos	-----	-----	-----	-----
i.	Personas impedidas	-----	-----	-----	-----
j.	Mujeres	-----	-----	-----	-----
k.	Familias con un solo padre de familia	-----	-----	-----	-----
l.	Veteranos	-----	-----	-----	-----
m.	Jóvenes embarazadas	-----	-----	-----	-----
n.	Personas indocumentadas	-----	-----	-----	-----
	Otros (especifique)	-----	-----	-----	-----
o.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
p.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

4. Considerando servicios públicos, ¿qué tan adecuados cree usted que son cada uno de los siguientes servicios EN SU VECINDAD. Para cada uno, dígame si cree que son EXCELENTES, MUY BUENOS, BUENOS, REGULARES, o MALOS.

		Muy			
		Excelente(s)	Bueno(s); Buena	Bueno(s); Buena	Regular(es) Mala(s); Mala
a.	Servicios bibliotecarios públicos	_____	_____	_____	_____
b.	Protección policiaca	_____	_____	_____	_____
c.	Protección de incendios	_____	_____	_____	_____
d.	Transportación pública	_____	_____	_____	_____
e.	Colección de basura	_____	_____	_____	_____
f.	Mantenimiento de calles	_____	_____	_____	_____
g.	Mantenimiento de facilidades y parques públicos	_____	_____	_____	_____

5. ¿Cómo considera usted al liderato hispano en Kansas City?

_____	Excelente	_____	Muy Bueno
_____	Bueno	_____	Regular
_____	Malo		

¿Por qué le parece así? _____

6. ¿Está usted enterado del nombramiento reciente de un hispano a un puesto importante en Kansas City?

_____	Sí	Si la respuesta es sí, Nombre el puesto _____
_____	No	

7. ¿Hasta qué punto es MUY SERIO, ALGO SERIO, or NO ES PROBLEMA cada uno de los siguientes en su comunidad? Por favor indique hasta que punto usted cree que cada uno es problema.

	MUY SERIO(S) SERIA(S)	ALGO SERIO(S) SERIA(S)	NO ES PROBLEMA	NO SE
a. Hispanos con capacidad limitada en inglés	-----	-----	-----	-----
b. Niveles de escuela bajos y abandono alto de estudios	-----	-----	-----	-----
c. Embarazo entre jóvenes hispanas	-----	-----	-----	-----
d. Desempleo de jóvenes hispanos	-----	-----	-----	-----
e. Abusos de grupos entre hispanos	-----	-----	-----	-----
f. Desempleo y empleo de jornada no-completa entre adultos hispanos	-----	-----	-----	-----
g. Vivienda cómoda y razonable en costo	-----	-----	-----	-----
h. Falta de cuidado adecuado de salud	-----	-----	-----	-----
i. Hispanos "asimilándose" y perdiendo su lengua y cultura	-----	-----	-----	-----
j. Falta de oportunidad para establecer negocios hispanos	-----	-----	-----	-----
k. Falta de modelos adultos para jóvenes hispanos	-----	-----	-----	-----
l. Hogares encabezados por mujeres hispanas con ingresos bajos	-----	-----	-----	-----
m. Rebajas de fondos públicos para servicios que aumentarían oportunidades para hispanos	-----	-----	-----	-----
n. Índice alto de crímenes	-----	-----	-----	-----
o. Violencia doméstica dentro de familias hispanas	-----	-----	-----	-----
p. Falta de influencia hispana sobre forjadores de política y oficiales electos	-----	-----	-----	-----
q. SIDA (Síndrome de inmunodeficiencia adquirida)	-----	-----	-----	-----

8. ¿Ha habido desarrollo significativo de negocios hispanos en el área mayor de Kansas City en los últimos cinco años?

☐ Sí ☐ No ☐ No estoy seguro

9. ¿Satisface sus necesidades en las tiendas de su barrio? ☐ Sí ☐ No
☐ No estoy seguro.

(Si no) ¿Qué servicio o servicios hacen faltan? _____

10. ¿Dónde hace la mayoría de sus compras para(escríbe el nombre y dirección) comida? _____

ropa? _____

cosas de botica o farmacia? _____

¿Cuál es su restaurante favorito? _____

11. Ahora voy a nombrar algunas organizaciones en el área que dan servicios a hispanos. Primero, dígame si sabe tanto el nombre y lo que hacen y si es así, por favor dígame si cree que son MUY IMPORTANTES, ALGO IMPORTANTES, o NO IMPORTANTE en proveer servicios a hispanos o ayudarlos a ascender el mundo económico.

MARQUE AQUI SI CONOCE EL GRUPO

SOLO EVALUELO SI CONOCE EL GRUPO

MUY

ALGO

NO

" IMPORTANTE IMPORTANTE IMPORTANTE

☐ Guadalupe Center, Inc. (MO)	-----	-----	-----
☐ Guadalupe Parish Center (MO)	-----	-----	-----
☐ Richard Cabot Clinic (MO)	-----	-----	-----
☐ Westside Housing Organization (MO)	-----	-----	-----
☐ Mattie Rhodes Counseling Center (MO)	-----	-----	-----
☐ Good Shepherd Lutheran Mission (MO)	-----	-----	-----
☐ Craft/Learning Center (MO)	-----	-----	-----
☐ Clinicare (KS)	-----	-----	-----
☐ El Centro de Servicios para Hispanos (KS)	-----	-----	-----

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2. **¿Qué aspectos de cultura y tradiciones hispanas cree usted que son más importantes conservar?** (Entrevistador: No lea la lista. Por favor marque las respuestas sin ayudar al respondedor.)

- ☐ La lengua española
- ☐ Días festivos y otras celebraciones tradicionales
- ☐ Religión
- ☐ Estructura y fuerza de la familia
- ☐ Otro (especifique) _____

3. **Nacionalmente, casi la mitad de los jóvenes hispanos abandonan la escuela sin recibir el diploma de secundaria—un promedio de abandono que excede el de los negros y blancos. En su opinión, ¿qué tan importante es cada uno de los siguientes problemas en contribuir al alto abandono en el área de Kansas City mayor? ¿Es MUY IMPORTANTE, ALGO IMPORTANTE, o NO IMPORTANTE?**

	MUY IMPORTANTE	ALGO IMPORTANTE	NO IMPORTANTE	NO SE
a. Embarazo de jóvenes	-----	-----	-----	-----
b. Dificultad en leer, escribir, o hablar inglés	-----	-----	-----	-----
c. Muy pocos maestros hispanos	-----	-----	-----	-----
d. Muy pocos maestros bilingües	-----	-----	-----	-----
e. Padres con educación limitada	-----	-----	-----	-----
f. Necesidad de trabajar para ganar dinero	-----	-----	-----	-----
g. Discriminación racial	-----	-----	-----	-----
h. Migración frecuente (ida y vuelta) a país nativo	-----	-----	-----	-----
i. Notas malas/retenido en el mismo grado (año)	-----	-----	-----	-----
j. Falta de servicios necesarios en las escuelas	-----	-----	-----	-----
k. Falta de modelos adultos positivos	-----	-----	-----	-----
l. Abuso de drogas y alcohol	-----	-----	-----	-----

	MUY IMPORTANTE	ALGO IMPORTANTE	NO IMPORTANTE	NO SE
m. Malas influencias de amigos y otros jóvenes	-----	-----	-----	-----
n. Aspiraciones bajas de los alumnos hispanos mismos	-----	-----	-----	-----
o. Aspiraciones bajas de padres hispanos para sus hijos	-----	-----	-----	-----
p. Esperanzas bajas de los maestros para sus alumnos hispanos	-----	-----	-----	-----
q. Maestros con entrenamiento inadecuado para trabajar con alumnos multi-culturales y de bajos-ingresos	-----	-----	-----	-----
r. Recursos de escuela inadecuados	-----	-----	-----	-----
s. Falta de escuelas en el barrio	-----	-----	-----	-----
t. Falta de entendimiento por parte del alumno de entender la importancia de graduarse de secundaria y ir a college para mejores oportunidades de empleo	-----	-----	-----	-----

4. ¿Cómo se comparan las escuelas parroquiales con las públicas en Kansas City mayor?

- ☐ Las escuelas parroquiales ofrecen mejor educación
☐ La educación es casi la misma
☐ Las escuelas públicas ofrecen mejor educación
☐ No estoy seguro/no sé

¿Por qué piensa así? _____

5. La educación bilingüe significa programas escolares donde parte de la lengua nativa del niño se usa tanto para enseñar inglés como otras materias. Voy a leer una lista de declaraciones sobre educación bilingüe, y por cada una, quisiera que usted me dijera si está de acuerdo o no.

	De acuerdo	No de acuerdo	No estoy seguro
a. Los programas bilingües son esenciales en ayudar a niños hispanos con inglés limitado aprenderlo y asegurar que no se atrasen en otras materias mientras aprenden inglés.	_____	_____	_____
b. Los programas bilingües son importantes para mantener tradiciones hispanas.	_____	_____	_____
c. Los programas bilingües ponen a los alumnos hispanos en situación desventajosa porque no aprenderán inglés tan pronto como lo harían de lo contrario, si no.	_____	_____	_____
d. Ya que sólo una minoría pequeña de niños hispanos en el área de Kansas City tienen dificultad con el Inglés, los programas bilingües quizá no valgan el esfuerzo.	_____	_____	_____
e. Ya que los hispanos están pasando a ser parte muy grande de la población de Estados Unidos y en vista de que el español es la lengua principal en Latinoamérica, los programas bilingües son importantes no sólo para niños hispanos sino para los no-hispanos.	_____	_____	_____

6. Voy a leer una lista de factores que podrían explicar el desempleo hispano en Kansas City mayor. Por favor indique si cree que la declaración es MUY IMPORTANTE, ALGO IMPORTANTE, NO IMPORTANTE o NO SABE.

	MUY IMPORTANTE	ALGO IMPORTANTE	NO IMPORTANTE	NO SE
a. Educación escasa	-----	-----	-----	-----
b. Discriminación en el trabajo	-----	-----	-----	-----

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	MUY IMPORTANTE	ALGO IMPORTANTE	NO IMPORTANTE	NO SE
c. Programas inefectivos de Acción Afirmativa	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Capacidad limitada en inglés	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. Competencia con otras minorías	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. Competencia con mujeres anglosajonas que entran en el la mano de obra	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. Falta de habilidades para trabajar	_____	_____	_____	_____
h. Aspiraciones limitadas	_____	_____	_____	_____
i. No querer adoptar maneras norteamericanas	_____	_____	_____	_____
j. La emoción (opinión) que empleos y residencia en Estados Unidos son transitorios	_____	_____	_____	_____

7. ¿Qué grupo hispano cree usted alcanzará más en los próximos diez años?

(Entrevistador: NO LEA LA LISTA. Por favor marque lo que el respondedor diga.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Los México americanos | ☐ Los cubanos |
| ☐ Los centroamericanos | ☐ Los puertorriqueños |
| ☐ Los sudamericanos | ☐ Otros |
| (especifique) _____ | |
| ☐ Ningún grupo en particular | ☐ No sé |

8. ¿Qué tan bien cree usted que las varias instituciones sirven a las necesidades de los hispanos que viven en el área de Kansas City mayor?

	Excelente	Bien	Muy Bien	Regular	Mal	No Sé
a. Iglesias	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Escuelas públicas	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Sindicatos obreros	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Corporaciones	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. Periódicos, programas de radio y televisión hispanos	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. Periódicos, programas de radio y televisión de corriente principal	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. United Way	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

	Excelente	Bien	Muy Bien	Regular	Mal	No Sé
h. Otras fundaciones/organizaciones benéficas de corriente principal	----	----	----	----	----	----
i. Organizaciones hispanas de derechos civiles y servicios	----	----	----	----	----	----
j. Organizaciones no-hispanas de derechos civiles y servicios	----	----	----	----	----	----
k. Gobierno federal	----	----	----	----	----	----
l. Gobierno estatal (Kansas)	----	----	----	----	----	----
m. Gobierno estatal (Missouri)	----	----	----	----	----	----
n. Gobierno de la ciudad, Kansas City, Kansas	----	----	----	----	----	----
o. Gobierno de la ciudad, Kansas City, Missouri	----	----	----	----	----	----
p. Otros gobiernos locales	----	----	----	----	----	----

9. ¿Afecta la nueva ley de inmigración a usted o a alguien que usted conoce?

(Entrevistador, lea la lista y marque todas las que caben)

- ☐ Me afecta
☐ Afecta a mi familia
☐ Afecta a mis amigos o conocidos
☐ No afecta a ningún conocido mío

10. ¿Cómo considera usted la importancia de la reciente ley de inmigración?

- ☐ Muy importante
☐ Algo importante
☐ No muy importante
☐ No importante
☐ No sé

¿Por qué piensa así? _____

11. ¿Qué cree usted de las sanciones contra los empleadores bajo la nueva ley de inmigración?

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| ☐ Fuertemente apoyo | ☐ Apoyo |
| ☐ Fuertemente me opongo | ☐ Me opongo |
| ☐ No sé | |

12. El Presidente Reagan ha declarado SIDA el problem de salud número uno en la nación. ¿Está de acuerdo? ¿No está de acuerdo? ¿No está seguro? o ¿No sabe?

- | | |
|---|--|
| ☐ Estoy de acuerdo | ☐ No estoy de acuerdo |
| ☐ No estoy seguro | ☐ No sé |

VI. INFORMACION DEMOGRAFICA

1. ¿En qué grupo de edad cabe usted?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ☐ Menos de 20 | ☐ 55-64 |
| ☐ 20-34 | ☐ 65 o más |
| ☐ 35-54 | |

2. Por favor indique el grado o nivel de educación más alto que ha alcanzado.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| ☐ Título graduado (maestría o doctorado) | |
| ☐ Graduado de <i>college</i> (bachillerato) | |
| ☐ Título asociado/graduación de <i>junior college</i> | |
| ☐ Asistí a <i>college</i> | |
| ☐ Graduado de secundaria | ☐ 9 to 11 años |
| ☐ 4 to 8 años | ☐ 0 to 3 años |

3. ¿A qué grupo étnico pertenece? (Marque uno o más)

- | |
|--|
| ☐ Anglo/blanco, no-hispano (Saltee a la Pregunta 5) |
| ☐ Negro |
| ☐ Indio norteamericano (Americano nativo) |
| ☐ Hispano |

4. Si es hispano, ¿a qué grupo pertenece? (NOTA: Se el respondedor indica que uno de los padres es de un subgrupo y el otro de otro, marque ambos.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ México americano | ☐ Puertorriqueño |
| ☐ Cubano | ☐ Otro del Caribe |
| ☐ Centraoamericano | ☐ Sudamericano |
| ☐ Español | ☐ Otro (especifique) _____ |

5. ¿En qué país nació?

- ☐ Estados Unidos continental (Saltee a la Pregunta 7)
- ☐ Puerto Rico
- ☐ Fuera de Estados Unidos (especifique) _____

6. Si nació fuera de Estados Unidos continental, ¿cuánto tiempo hace que vive en Estados Unidos continental?

- ☐ Menos de un año
- ☐ 1-4 años
- ☐ 5-9 años
- ☐ 10 años o más

7. ¿En qué país nacieron sus padres?

- | Padre | Madre |
|--|--------------------------|
| ☐ Estados Unidos (Saltee a la Pregunta 9) | ☐ |
| ☐ Fuera de Estados Unidos | ☐ |
| ☐ ¿Dónde?(especifique) _____ | ☐ |

8. Si sus padres nacieron fuera de Estados Unidos, ¿cuánto tiempo hace que vinieron a Estados Unidos?

- | | Padre | Madre |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. 30 años o menos(1957-1987) | ☐ | ☐ |
| b. 30-60 años (1926-1956) | ☐ | ☐ |
| c. 60 o más años (1926 o antes) | ☐ | ☐ |
| d. No vino a Estados Unidos | ☐ | ☐ |
| e. No sé | ☐ | ☐ |

9. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que vino la familia de su padre a los Estados Unidos?

	El padre de su padre	La madre de su padre
a. 30 años o menos (1957-1987)	-----	-----
b. 30-60 años (1926-1956)	-----	-----
c. 60 o más años (1926 o antes)	-----	-----
d. No vino a Estados Unidos	-----	-----
e. No Sé	-----	-----

10. ¿Cuánto tiempo hace que la familia de su madre vino a los Estados Unidos?

	El padre de su madre	La madre de su madre
a. 30 años o menos (1957-1987)	-----	-----
b. 30-60 años (1926-1956)	-----	-----
c. 60 o más años (1926 o antes)	-----	-----
d. No vino a Estados Unidos	-----	-----
e. No sé	-----	-----

11. ¿Cuánto tiempo ha vivido usted en el área de Kansas City?

☐ Menos de un año ☐ 1-4 años
☐ 5-9 años ☐ 10 años o mas, pero no nacido aquí
☐ Toda mi vida

12. ¿Cuál es su estado matrimonial?

☐ Casado ☐ Viviendo con alguien pero no casado
☐ Soltero ☐ Viudo
☐ Separado ☐ Divorciado
☐ Otro (especifique) _____

13. ¿Cuántas personas viven en esta casa (o apartamento), incluyéndose usted?

¿Adultos? _____

¿Niños menores de 18 años? _____

14. ¿Cuál de lo siguiente mejor describe la estructura de su familia inmediata, viviendo en esta casa (o apartamento)?

- ☐ Hombre y mujer con uno o más niños
- ☐ Hombre y mujer sin niños
- ☐ Mujer que encabeza hogar con uno o más niños
- ☐ Hombre que encabeza hogar con uno o más niños
- ☐ Otro (especifique) _____

15. Además de padres e hijos, ¿hay otros miembros de familia o amigos íntimos viviendo con usted? ☐ Sí ☐ No

Si la respuesta es sí, marque los que caben

- ☐ Padre u otro pariente de la generación del padre (por ejemplo, la madre o padre, tía o tío del encabezado de la casa o del esposo)
- ☐ Otro pariente
- ☐ No-pariente

16. Dígame el estado de empleo de los encabezados de la casa. ¿Es cada uno:

	Hombre Encabezado	Mujer Encabezada
Marque aquí si no hay:	_____	_____
a. Empleo de jornada completa (tiempo completo)	_____	_____
b. Empleo de tiempo incompleto – preferencia	_____	_____
c. Empleo de tiempo incompleto -- pero busco empleo de tiempo completa	_____	_____
d. Sin empleo – busco trabajo	_____	_____
e. En la escuela (tiempo completo)	_____	_____
f. Ama de casa/madre (tiempo completo)	_____	_____
g. Retirado	_____	_____
h. Incapacitado	_____	_____
i. Otro desempleo – no busco trabajo	_____	_____

17. ¿Cómo clasificaría su empleo (y el del otro adulto en la familia si tiene trabajo)?

Entrevistador: Por favor marque el que mejor describe el trabajo.

	Hombre Encabezado	Mujer Encabezada
Marque aquí si no está trabajando	_____	_____
a. Ejecutivo o profesional	_____	_____
b. Trabajo por cuenta propia -- dueño de negocio	_____	_____
c. Trabajador especializado o técnico	_____	_____
d. Trabajo de oficina (White Collar)	_____	_____
e. Operario u otro trabajo no especializado	_____	_____
f. Trabajador u obrero (no especializados)	_____	_____
g. Obreros (Blue Collar)	_____	_____
h. Otro (especifique) _____	_____	_____

18. ¿Qué lengua se habla en su casa?

_____ Sólo español	_____ Sólo inglés
_____ Más español que inglés	_____ Más inglés que español
_____ Otra (especifique) _____	

19. ¿Podría darme el ingreso total anual de la familia?

_____ Menos de \$10,000	_____ \$10,000 - \$15,000
_____ \$15,000 - 20,000	_____ \$20,000 - \$25,000
_____ \$25,000 - \$35,000	_____ \$35,000 - \$50,000
_____ \$50,000 o más	_____ Reusó

20. Durante los últimos tres años, ¿ha recibido su familia cualquiera de lo siguiente? (Marque todas las que caben.)

- ☐ Ayuda a familias con hijos dependientes u otra ayuda en efectivo basada en necesidad financiera
- ☐ Ayuda no en efectivo tal como Estampillas para Comida, y vivienda subvencionada
- ☐ Ingreso por incapacidad
- ☐ Seguro Social u otro retiro o pensión
- ☐ Otra ayuda pública autorizada (especifique) _____
- _____

21. En asuntos políticos, ¿se considera usted:

- ☐ liberal?
- ☐ que no está ni de un lado ni del otro?
- ☐ conservador?
- ☐ Otro? (especifique) _____

22. ¿A qué partido diría usted que pertenece? (Entrevistador: No lea la lista. Por favor indique la respuesta)

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☐ Demócrata | ☐ Republicano |
| ☐ Independiente | ☐ Otro (Especifique) _____ |
| ☐ No sé | |

23. ¿Cuál es su religión?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| ☐ Protestante | ☐ Católico romano |
| ☐ Judío | ☐ Otro (Especifique) _____ |
| ☐ Ninguna | |

24. ¿Es dueño su casa _____ o renta _____?

Por favor exprese otras opiniones cualquieras acerca de las necesidades de la comunidad hispana en Kansas City mayor. _____

Additional copies of this report are available from:

The Greater Kansas City Community Foundation and Affiliated Trusts
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